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Plant the Starry Flag Above Them

Bring the roses fondly cherished,
And the lillies pure and white;
On the graves of heroes fallen
Lay the garlands sweet and bright;
Tell again the thrilling story,
How in conflict fierce and gory
They defended dear "Old Glory,"
Never failing—ever true.
Praise the men so lowly lying,
Who were not afraid of dying
Just to keep the old flag flying.
Ah, those gallant boys in blue!
Let the garlands be of roses
From the North and South as well,
That their fragrant intertwining
May a peaceful story tell.
Plant the starry flag above them,
Let its folds in beauty wave;
Drop a tear because we love them,
For they died our homes to save.
Sing, ye men, in exultation,
Tell in eloquent oration
How they saved our glorious nation
From dishonor and disgrace;
True to Freedom's noble calling,
Braving dangers, dread, appalling,
Cheering, fighting, fainting, falling,
Every soldier in his place.
Giving life for God and country,
Leaving all they loved the best.
Peaceful be their honored slumber!
Dreamless be the warrior's rest!
As we strew the fragrant flowers
On the mounds we love to-day,
From our hearts we waft a message
To the Southland far away.
Where in graves unknown are sleeping
Precious boys for whom we're weeping,
Noble men whose names we're keeping
On the list of those who fell;
And as we their praise are singing,
And our thoughts are Southland winging,
From their hallowed dust is springing
That sweet flower—the immortelle.
While the morning sky above them
Shines in white and crimson bars
And the evening smiles above them
With a thousand golden stars.
Soldiers, tho' your forms are lying
Hidden from our loving eyes,
Deathless warriors now are tenting
On the plains of Paradise;
And perchance while we are singing,
And our songs are upward winging,
We may hear the breezes bringing
Mystic echoes from above;
Echoes from the land of glory,
Where, no more with faces gory,
Proudly listen to our story
Those dear warriors that we love;
And from fragrant fields elysian
Songs of holy triumph rise
From the glorious grand division
Of the army of the skies.

LIDA M. KECK.

Piqua, O.

DREAM OF THE EDITOR MAN.

The editor stood at the pearly gates
And looked on the passing throng,
And read the caprice of the fickle fates
As they pushed and hurried along.
And dazed, he gazed
Open-mouthed, amazed,
Thinking surely Peter was wrong

For he saw before him the man whom he
Had scored to a finish below,
And the same man pranced with a motion free
As he pinned on his new halo
And fastened it down
With a glittering crown
And a diamond-studded bow.

And there was the man he'd declared to be
A villainous, thieving chap.
And he was astonished and jarred to see
Him enter, nor stop to rap.
"I very much fear,"
He remarked, "that here
They've not followed the Weekly Kersmap!"

"For to me it is clear he has made a mistake,
And I view the result with alarm,
And my duty is plainly correction to make
Before he's done actual harm."
So he made a slide
For St. Peter's side
And punched him a punch on the arm!

"Hold on, Pete!" he said, in an earnest tone,
As he jabbed him and punched him well,
"If you make a mistake the fault is your own,
And I'd better relieve you a spell—
For you're filling the sky
With some people that I
Don't approve!" "Said the saint: "Go to hell!"

And just then the editor's wife awoke,
And the editor's wife was mad.
As she poked her husband a vicious poke
And shouted: "Quit punchin', dad!"
And he opened his eyes
In wildest surprise
At the horrible dream he'd had
—Denver Times.

STORIES OF RUSKIN.

His Interest in Pugilism and His Love for the Alps.

An interview with Mr. George Allen, Ruskin's friend and publisher, in Great Thoughts, throws some interesting light on the circulation of Ruskin's books, says the Westminster Gazette. Asked as to whether he considered that the public appreciation of Ruskin's works was as great as ever, Mr. Allen replied:

"It is even more so. The modern clergyman buys him frequently, whilst his predecessor in the '60s looked upon him with a doubtful eye. To this day, 'Unto This Last,' which is by no means a book for the man in the street, sells to the extent of several thousand copies a year. Of 'Sesame and Lilies' I have sold 100,000 copies."

Mr. Allen once said to Ruskin, "Are you not pleased that your books are selling so well?" "Ah," he sadly replied, "people think a great deal more of my books than I do myself."

Mr. Allen told an incident which, he thinks, "will horrify staunch Ruskinians, but which will throw a new light on the man."

"When Ruskin was giving lessons at Great Ormond street he received a letter from a friend, saying: 'I am going to bring Tom Sayers to see you to-night'—it was just after Sayers had beaten Heenan in their celebrated fight. Ruskin said to me: 'Allen, bring some port to the college to-night, as Sayers is coming there, and we must drink his health. Instead, however, of Sayers coming, his photo came. Ruskin was awfully disappointed."

A little of the wine was drunk, and the remainder Mr. Allen took, by Mr. Ruskin's orders, to Mrs. Booth, Turner's old housekeeper, who was then lying ill at Chelsea.

In the early '60s Mr. Allen and Mr. Ruskin lived in Switzerland for a couple of years.

"Among other incidents of our Swiss life," says Mr. Allen, "I remember well seeing him on Easter Sunday, 1863, when we were high up in the mountains, kneel down and pray with a peasant girl at a wayside cross. He had a wonderful eye for the beauties of nature. I recollect him once breaking out in a rhapsody of delight on coming unexpectedly across a sloping field of star gentians. He wanted to purchase the top of the Brezon mountain, a favorite of Turner, and he said he would build a chalet on it, and have Rossetti out to decorate it. I was one day talking to him about the (in those days inaccessible) peaks like the Aiguille Dru, the Aiguille Verte, and the Aiguille du Geant, and he added: 'Thank God, they will never get up those.'"

Ruskin loved to feel that a peak had not been sullied by human footsteps.

MANDINGO CANAL ROUTE.

The tremendous volcanic outburst in the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent has brought another factor into the discussion of the most available route for an isthmian canal. The Nicaraguan route is within an area of active volcanoes. A line of vents crosses that republic from one ocean to the other. Lake Nicaragua would be used as part of the waterway; yet on Ometepe island, in that lake, are two volcanoes, within a few miles of the vessel route. The advocates of the Panama project point to these facts and to the additional one that there is no volcanic vent nearer than about 200 miles north of Panama and none for a longer distance toward the south, as reasons why theirs should be adopted.

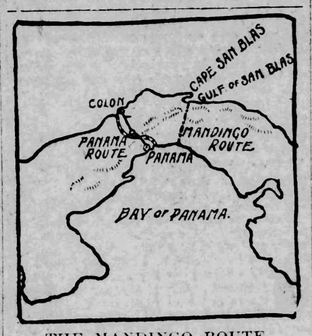
But a more frequent danger, on either route, would be that from earthquakes. A volcano would hardly fill up the canal with erupted matter. The two volcanoes on the island of Ometepe would hardly prevent the navigation of Lake Nicaragua, except for a few days, when vessels, as a matter of precaution, might not attempt the passage, lest they should be subjected to a rain of fire and ashes, like the luckless steamer Roddam, in her amazing escape from the harbor of St. Pierre.

The far greater danger to either the Nicaragua or the Panama canal would be from earthquakes. By either route, there must be constructed immense dams, costing millions—in the one case across the San Juan river, the outlet of Lake Nicaragua; in the other, across the Chagres river. There must be costly locks built. The Panama plans provide for six locks; those of the Nicaragua canal for eight. The lift on the Panama route is ninety-three feet to the summit level; on the Nicaragua, 112 feet. It is clear that a severe earthquake shock might ruin one or more locks or destroy the dams or overwhelm all of them simultaneously, thus stopping all traffic, and requiring an immediate expenditure of millions of dollars to repair the ruin wrought in an instant. And it has yet to be shown that the Panama route is one whit more free from this danger than is the Nicaragua route.

Earthquake damage would be reduced to a minimum if the canal could be constructed at sea level, without dams, locks or embankments. An earthquake might shake it, but it would hardly be possible to injure it so that it could not be used. With no dams to be thrown down, no locks to be ruined, the chances of serious injury would be reduced to a negligible quantity. There would be no more danger than there is to the Suez canal.

To build a canal without locks on the Nicaragua route is impossible. On the Panama route it could be done, but it is not practical, because of the cost of the enormous excavation which would have to be done.

Hence there is a revival of interest in the so-called Mandingo route. The people of the United States know but little or nothing about this, because it has not been exploited. Recently Senator Scott, of West Virginia, has come out in its favor, and has been pressing its claims. Probably when the canal bill comes up for debate in the United States senate, he will bring it before that body. The



THE MANDINGO ROUTE.

measure may follow the Philippine bill, now under discussion, or it may be postponed to a later date for the Cuban reciprocity measure.

Where is the Mandingo route?

Take a large map, which shows the isthmus of Panama in detail, and you will find that, from the southwesterly boundary of Costa Rica, the isthmus makes a goose-neck curve, its general direction lying east and west. A short distance east of the route of the Panama railway and projected canal, on the Caribbean side, will be found Cape San Blas, which projects to the east, forming the Gulf of San Blas between it and the mainland. One of the indentations of this gulf is the Bay of Mandingo. This is the Atlantic terminus of the route. It runs in an absolutely straight line across the isthmus, to Pearl Island harbor, in the Bay of Panama, on the Pacific side of the isthmus.

The advantages claimed for this route are that it can be constructed at sea level, and would need only a tidal lock at each end, because of the difference of the tides on the two sides of the isthmus. It is but 30 miles long, as compared with 49 miles on the Panama route, and 190 miles on the Nicaraguan line. Vessels could pass through in five hours at a speed of six miles an hour; there would be no long delays at the locks, and it will thus accommodate far more traffic than either of the other routes. In fact, 288 vessels could pass through every 24 hours, allowing one mile apart.

There is but one objection that can be raised against the adoption of this route. On every other count it has unquestioned advantages. That one objection is that it requires a tunnel to be driven, five miles in length, through the mountain range which forms the backbone of the isthmus. This tunnel would be through solid rock—granite and gneiss.

This tunnel would have turn-outs at mile intervals to allow two vessels to pass, and high enough to admit the tallest masts of sailing vessels. That is, it would have to be 100 feet wide and 150 feet high, and 200 feet wide at the turn-outs.

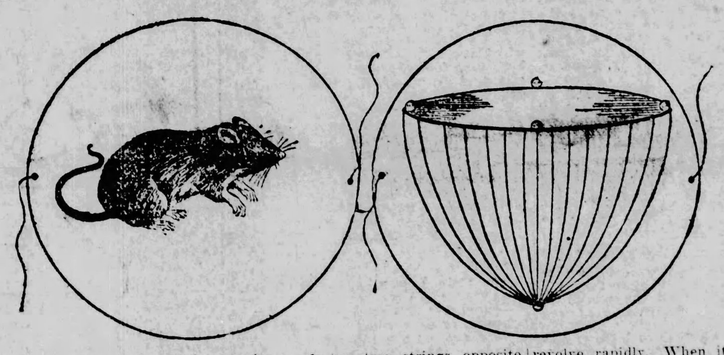
No other part of the route is difficult. Beginning at Mandingo bay, there would be five miles of open cutting; then the tunnel, five miles long; then an open cut of thirteen miles to the Bayano river; thence seven miles along the river to Pearl Island harbor, on the Pacific.

There are longer tunnels in existence, driven through solid rock. Take the Simplon tunnel, for instance, eleven miles long—more than double the length of the proposed canal tunnel. The only difference is, the latter would have a much larger section than one for a railway. But this would admit of more rapid work. To begin, a hole would be cut ten by fifteen feet, say, and then the tunnel would be enlarged to the needed size by blasting. After the first driving, the force could then be worked on benches, the same as would be the case in open cuttings through rock—as was done in the construction of the great Chicago drainage canal.

This tunnel, driven through hard rock, would need no lining. The cost is estimated at $3 per cubic yard for the tunnel. That is to say $50,000,000 would construct the tunnel, $50,000,000 more would dig the open cuts, build lighthouses, deepen the harbors, and put the canal in working order. It would cost not over half as much as either of the other routes. At least, so Senator Scott says. And there would be far less danger from earthquakes than by either of the other routes.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

PUT THE MOUSE IN THE TRAP.



Cut a circular piece of pasteboard the size shown above and paste the inverted trap on one side and the mouse on the other. Near the outer edge of the circle, as shown, fasten two strings opposite each other, so that they may be held between the forefinger and thumb in such a manner that the circle may be made to revolve rapidly. When it is in motion the transition is so quick that the mouse appears to be in the trap.—New York Evening World.

CHINA NEEDS SCHOOLS.

Those who discuss the times are, says the Shen Poa, constantly deploring the decline of the supply of men of talent for the public service, and the increasing laxity of military preparation, says the Shanghai Mercury. The morals of the people also are daily deteriorating, and their wisdom is more and more becoming clouded. This sad state of affairs we Chinese firmly believe to be due to the decline of education. Open schools in every corner of the land, and educate the people. This is the sovereign remedy for wisdom and morals. At first only a few advanced thinkers held these views. But soon those nearest the throne adopted their views. The throne saw that the cry for schools was becoming universal and hence educational edicts were issued for reformed schools.

These edicts merely revive the ancient school system of China.

THE HOBO IN CUBA.

Havana Sun.

A Sun reporter paused for a moment recently to examine the arch on the Prado, now approaching completion. One of the arches had been covered with cloth and painted on the under side and was awaiting adjustment. Two well-dressed gentlemen were there in conversation, and from them the reporter learned that this arch is to cost $10,000. It will present a very imposing appearance—much more than at first imagined. A dirty tramp was lying squarely in the middle of it, curled up like a caterpillar on the fresh paint, when the reporter arrived. Suddenly two negro boys appeared and jerked the offensive hobo off the arch, which was considerably distorted by his weight on the light cloth. A policeman arrived and drove him away. Everything nice on the Prado seems to be at the mercy of bums. Like filthy flies they harass every living thing.

Sweetest of the Sweet.

Detroit Free Press.

A curious check was presented to the cashier of a New York state bank recently. The check, which was for $10, was made payable to "the sweetest of the sweet," and was presented to the cashier in the ordinary way. The cashier, naturally startled by the unusual expression in the body of the check, asked in innocence: "Who is the sweetest of the sweet?" "I am," replied the lady. "Kindly endorse it that way," said the cashier. She did. And, as her husband's account warranted it—for, like a prudent man, he had not overdrawn it—"the sweetest of the sweet" received her money.

Then They Got Cornered.

Detroit Free Press.

"The barkeepers had a dance the other night."

"Well?"

"First number on the program was 'Comin' Thro' the Rye.' 55

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

BOOK VI.

Retribution.

CHAPTER I—"THE MAN IS BAD."

The story turns to Alice, who now, for nearly ten months having borne the hardships of the siege, was at the beginning of those last tremendous changes which were to afflict alike the fortune of Britain and of herself.

For Washington was at last preparing for action. Throughout the summer he had planned and made that chain of fortifications which seemed the work of years, instead of months. Though each succeeding redoubt was built a little nearer to the British defenses, Gage lay quiet in Boston, and when, recalled to England he left Howe in command, that deliberate general began the series of delays which was to give America the war. Washington's difficulties grew less through Howe's inaction; in peace the rebels disbanded one army and enlisted another; with cartridge boxes nearly empty they patrolled their lines, and manned cannon which twenty minutes' fire would have rendered useless for want of powder. The colonists were poorly paid and disaffected; there were not muskets enough to equip them all; yet Howe, remembering Bunker's Hill, gave them the one thing they needed—time.

And Washington shaped his army at last. It was no longer a "commissioned mob," it was housed and warm; muskets were found; Knox and Ellery were bringing from Ticonderoga cannon of all kinds. And the rudimentary navy, nothing more than a few fishing vessels, was bringing into the New England ports and hurrying to Cambridge valuable supplies, among them powder. Still the commander knew his weakness, seeing well the difference between holding post around a sluggish enemy and attacking him in his stronghold. Congress might press for action, the country might clamor, but Washington would not stir. To or, but Washington would not stir. To storm the town would be madness. He appointed a new engineer, that was all, to consider the possibility of fortifying Dorchester Heights.

That man was Rufus Putnam, millwright and farmer, handy, self-educated and able, yet unschooled for his task. Only one man in the camp had studied fortification. Gridly, the engineer of Bunker's Hill, who nevertheless could suggest no way to make, in a single night from frozen ground, earthworks to withstand cannon-fire. That was Putnam's problem; it weighed upon him and tormented him for many days. His is the credit for solving it—yet Frank Ellery deserves a share.

Knox and Frank returned with the cannon from Ticonderoga, and learned of the difficulty. Frank spoke to Knox, Knox spoke to Putnam, Putnam came to Frank in haste. "What is this," the engineer cried", I hear that you have said? We can fortify in winter? With chandeliers? And what are they? Timber frames to hold fascines?" His eyes flashed. "The book! The book wherein they are described!"

He took the book away with him; in the morning the problem was solved. He came to Frank with enthusiastic face; there was no jealousy in the man. "The credit for this shall be yours," he said. "And you shall command the cannon when we take the heights."

"The latter will be reward enough," answered Ellery.

The hint was Frank's, but the whole great scheme was Putnam's. It was he who planned the huge attempt to make two forts in Roxbury, to carry them to Dorchester, and there to set the pieces in their places. In its magnitude it was a plan unique in history.

Meanwhile in Boston the troops and Tories, far from comfortable, to be sure, were making the best of a bearable situation. Dances were not uncommon and card assemblies were frequent. There was sleighing in the streets and skating at the Neck, and receiving at last a portion of their back pay the officers might gamble. And yet this last amusement went no longer at its old time pace, for its leader, Captain Sotheran, played no more, in attendance as he was upon Mistress Tudor. She, it was whispered, was reforming him.

Seven months had passed since Alice had heard of Frank. He had become a shadow. What should she think of him or how know that he loved her? She had waited, ready; unlovelike, he had delayed. The feeling was not dead, but it was dying. Alice was beginning to look upon it as of the past. With regret, she watched it go; a woman does not willingly give up her first love. But Sotheran was there to take Frank's place. Imperceptibly he was becoming a necessary part of her life. A little longer and habit, with the wishes and efforts of all of her friends, would bring about the end.

But Barbara knew. She heard the news Pete brought from Ann. The housemaker was almost speechless with dismay. What would Master Frank think? But Barbara? No, Barbara had never yet lost the power of speech. She thought; she planned; she went out upon the mall one morning and put herself in Alice's way.

Had Tudor been there Barbara would have failed. But Sotheran drew away as Alice went to Barbara, and waited for the civilities to end. At a distance from the knots of loungers Barbara received Alice with an aspect as on the day of the Concord fight.

"Good morning," she said very shortly. "Am I to congratulate you?"

What rumor, thought Alice, had come to her friend? She prepared for a denial. "You have heard?" she asked.

"That you are to live in the Ellery house."

Alice was relieved. "So you know that? Yes, it is true. You know George must sleep in barracks now, Mrs. Drew, in a panic at the recent firing, declared she must return to England, and I could not live in the cottage alone. So much has one short bombardment done for me. And did it trouble you?"

"It was welcome," answered Barbara, and showed how nearly a pretty mouth can look grim.

Alice recognized in Barbara the irreconcilable, and for the first time in months felt the contact with that other life with which she had so long been out of touch. She flushed and looked at Barbara with suddenly shifting eyes.

"How changed you are," she cried.

"And you," returned Barbara, "are very much changed, indeed. You are not the girl I used to know. I am disappointed, Alice."

Alice's generous soul was at once ready for repentance. What could she have done? Barbara saw her wonder.

"I came here," she said, "so that you should speak to me."

"You wished to tell me something?" asked Alice.

"Frank is very well," remarked Barbara. "He has been absent from the camp; but he is well, my brother writes me."

"Barbara!" cried Alice.

"That is what I came to say," said Barbara. "And this as well. Who stands there waiting for you?"

"'Tis Cant Sotheran," said Alice."

She shot the words out energetically, then pressed her lips together, challenging reply. Alice felt her cheeks warm and the instinct for self-defense rose up within her.

"I do not understand you," she said.

"You understand me perfectly," contradicted Barbara. "Excuse me, I am not a Loodoner; I am from the provinces." There was no humility in her; she said it proudly. "But if you wish me to speak more clearly, I will. When you can have Frank, you take that man. And he is bad!"

"No!" cried Alice.

"He is bad," affirmed Barbara. "It is in his face. You saw it once; you are used to it now. I know what I am saying. He is bad."

"Barbara," said Alice, hastily, "I cannot stay."

"Is it too late?" asked Barbara. "Is he so much your friend? I am sorry. But let me say one word. Frank Ellery would not hate a worthy rival. And he hates your captain."

Alice stood still, her face turned away from Barbara, but her shoulders said "go on."

"We never spoke of him but once," said Barbara, quickly following her advantage. "I asked the question: What kind of man is Capt. Sotheran? Frank looked black, and this is what he said: 'The man is not fit to live.'"

Alice still stood with averted face. Barbara came a step nearer.

"It is not that Frank should be disappointed in love," she said, 'that I care. I know it is not so very hard. But that you should love unworthily, as——" She paused.

"As you," asked Alice, turning on her quickly. "You mean—a British soldier?"

Barbara reddened. "Your captain is waiting," she said, and fled.

CHAPTER II—THE ASPECT OF TRUTH.

Barbara, repentant, ran to Alice with-

in the hour, begging forgiveness. She was forgiven readily; Alice was still thinking of her words. But Barbara's softness was toward Alice only, and when Tudor was despatched with her to see her safely home he met discomfiture.

Yet he started with her gayly, thinking to make a good impression. "I fear," he began his conversation, "that life has been very dull for you this winter."

"Not at all," Barbara answered.

"But you must have had little to do."

"I never was busier," she replied.

"But so many of your friends must have gone," persisted poor Tudor.

"Yes," answered Barbara.

"Do you not wish you had gone with them?"

"I could not have gone the way they went," she said.

"How did they go?" he asked in surprise.

It was a little unkind of Barbara. She raised her eyes and looked into his. "My brother," she said, "went out on the day of the Concord fight. I have not seen him since. Three friends went with him. Four more went the following night in boats. Two others swam by night to Lechmere's Point, before the week was out. I could not go in any of those ways, sir."

To Tudor her eyes were cold as diamonds. "I meant your friends among the young ladies," he stammered.

"Oh," she said. "They had gone long before. And your general denied me a pass, Capt. Tudor."

She was waiting for his reply. He made the mistake of a defense. "The exigencies of war——" he began feebly.

"Yes," she interrupted, "I know them well. You need not quote them, sir."

He was distressed; she saw it and enjoyed it. She did not know his genuine regret, his manly sympathy with the hardships of the Whigs, and when with hesitation he tried to express his feelings she mistook it.

"Truly," he said, "this war has been for me the hardest experience of my life. A civil strife——"

"Then resign!" she flashed, and marched on, her head erect, and outraged patriotism in every movement of her little body. Thus they walked on till they reached her gate, where they bowed and curtseyed formally, glad at heart at parting.

It was the secret of Sotheran's success with Alice that he never made a claim which required substantiation. He was himself, he reposed upon that fact, and what he was might be examined. He professed no goodness, even in his reform. When asked to join in a game of loo, she had heard him answer simply: "My dear fellow, I have lost my taste for that." At her side in church he was not fervently devout, but the deep murmur of his responses spoke modestly for him. All his acts were unostentatious, and his calm dignity gave the same assurance to his virtues that it had lent his former dissipations.

And he was in the best of moods to bear scrutiny. A feeling of ease was on him, long unknown in his restless life. Even the adventurer who enjoys his risks—and Sotheran was such—grows nerve-weary with continual excitement. The long bout with Ellery had kept the captain on the stretch. It was the keenest he had ever played, and now that it was over the satisfaction of winning combined with the relief of freedom to produce good humor. Ellery had missed punishment, but his hot was miserable enough, and as the captain watched the preparations for moving Alice to Ellery's house it seemed as if the Whig were being set to guard Sotheran's possessions. It was amusing.

On the following day he helped in the work of moving, lending Alice his servants. With Christine, Alice packed and directed, but Sotheran spared her the journeys back and forth from house to house. While Tabb and Roger carried bundles, he took the reception of her luggage on himself, and begged her to wait until she should see, as a surprise, how comfortable he would make her. She realized how much he saved her, and when in the evening the accustomed company assembled at her cottage for the last time before Mrs. Drew should go and Alice change her dwelling, he found her very grateful.

But she was tired, and Sotheran perceived it. Masterful as ever, he gave his friends the signal for departure, and lingered for a moment after the door had closed on him.

"Rest well," he said.

His consideration for her pleased her; he appealed to her deeper than ever before. She let him take her hand and kiss it. Gentle in her fatigue, and grateful to him, her smile lingered on him as she went up the stairs.

And as she sat in her dismantled room, thinking once more of what Barbara had said, she saw no evil in the captain. The question was simply between him and Frank. Which was she to choose? She mused while Christine combed her hair. The thought of Sotheran was pleasant to her.

But when Christine spoke Alice aroused herself. "It has been a busy day, Mistress Alice," said the maid. "The men servants have worked hard."

"Christine," said Alice, reminded by the words, "I thought you seemed to speak freely to-day with Capt. Sotheran's man."

"We are good friends, ma'am," said the maid, demurely.

"I cannot help you in everything," went on Alice. "There are a good many times when you are alone. I hope you will remember my warnings of that man of all men."

"Yes, madame," said Christine, dutifully. The mirror was gone, or Alice would have seen the expression that crossed the servant's face.

"And you do not look well," continued Alice. "Have you anything to trouble you? This morning I thought you had been weeping."

"Weeping," thought Christine. "Ay, the night through." But she hastened to answer. "Oh, no madam," she said, "I am very happy."

CHAPTER III.

STAGES OF DRINK.

Not Alice alone had observed Christine and Tabb that day. Roger helping Tabb carry bundles, had kept open his eyes and ears. The boy was more trusted now, but lived no comfortable life, since he had no friend. Frank was gone from town, Nick and Pete turned a shoulder when they met in the street, and the boy was alone among disagreeable sights and sounds. But he maintained his courage and with senses alert studied all about him.

And so, when on that afternoon he saw Tabb kiss Christine behind the parlor door, he felt compassion for the girl who, with her pretty face, lacked the strength to guard herself. He had not been often to the cottage, and in ignorance of the length to which the two had gone he ventured, when he and Tabb were on the streets, to plead for the girl's innocence.

"Let her alone," he begged. "There are other women enough."

"Not quite so nice," answered Tabb, with a laugh half contented, half boastful.

Roger was silent for a minute. "The poor little dolt," he thought, keen with his young experience. "A country girl, she seems." "Tabb," he said aloud, "you know the end of such a one—the camp."

Tabb gave him, sidewise, an uneasy glance. "Why do you speak of her? Let be."

"Or the street," added Roger. "Come Tabb," he pursued, following up with swift understanding the impression he saw that he had made; "'tis not too late. Have mercy."

"Let be," growled Tabb again.

He would not look at the boy Roger, meeting no anger, though to reinforce his counsel by a suggestion.

"If you should harm her," he said, "the captain would be angry."

He meant Tabor; but Tabb turned on him with a short, harsh laugh. "There you are wrong," he cried, with a miserable triumph which the lad perceived. "The captain ordered it!"

"Ordered it!" exclaimed Roger; then he understood. "Our captain," he murmured.

"Ay," said Tabb. "Plague me no more, No"—as Roger would have spoken again —"for 'tis too late, I tell you."

In surprise Roger was silent. Then in a moment disgust began to creep over him. What should the captain have to do with the debauching of a servant maid? It was too small, too mean. He glanced repeatedly at Tabb, and saw that the man walked with scowling face, not liking the thoughts which the lad had summoned. There was conscience in him, Roger saw. Presently Tabb met the boy's glance and looking bereft at him, stopped abruptly. They were before a public house.

"I'm going in here a moment," he said. "Wait." He put his bundle at the lad's feet and went into the inn. When he returned he was wiping his mouth, and, picking up his bundle, went on again, not waiting to see if Roger followed.

"If he took gin or rum," thought Roger, going after, "he will be boasting soon."

He knew the steps of Tabb's drunkenness, as well as Sotheran's. The captain with each glass did but become more hard and cruel, and was never overcome. Tabb progressed through boastfulness to affection, then to a short stage of babbling before he collapsed. Roger had often thought that in the brief tendency to confidence Tabb might betray a secret, if there were any to conceal.

Tabb did become boastful soon. At the Ellery house, whence Sotheran had been called by other duties, Tabb paused before he left, and looking around the hall, laughed noisily.

"Ha," he said, "if Frank Ellery knew what we are doing."

Anger stirred in Roger at the familiarity, but he said nothing.

"And if the lady knew!" said Tabb.

Roger controlled himself. "She does know," he said.

"Nay," and Tabb laughed again. "She knows not all I know—more than you know, my boy," he added; "a good sight more. If she knew what I could tell—but come away. There is more to do."

And as they passed out the gate Tabb put a hand on the lad's shoulder. "Secrecy," he said solemnly, "secrecy means life sometimes, my boy." He shook his head wisely, then fell to snickering.

"Is there a secret?" thought Roger. "Could I learn it?" He wondered how he should go about it.

"Tabb," he said, when they reached the public house on their return, "I have a shilling to spend. Let's get——" He gestured at the door.

"Ay," answered Tabb affably, and turned toward the inn. "No, no," he cried, pausing. "'Tis against orders, you must not drink."

It was Sotheran's strict command that the boy should no longer be allowed liquor. "No," added Tabb positively; and then slyly, as Roger showed the coin already in his hand, he suggested: "But if you will lend the money to me I'll make it up to ye some other day."

Roger hesitatingly offered it. "If you take too much," he warned.

"Never fear," retorted Tabb. "I've no such weak head as yourself; and to lose no time I'll even buy a bottle."

From the moment when Tabb again emerged from the taproom, more deeply primed, and with his bottle safe, Roger did not leave his elbow. In the trips back and forth, the man's moods slowly changed to the affectionate. And when they finished their task and put down their last bundles in the Ellery entry, Tabb sat down on the settle.

"I told ye," he said, holding up the bottle, where but a few swallows of the strong New England rum remained, "that I could last the work out. Ah, Roger," he said tenderly, "if I could but teach you how to drink. The pleasure that you lose!" He warped his head.

"I know," said Roger regretfully.

"And now, when I sit down and rest," said Tabb, "it make me remember all that has happened to me. Some way, to-day——"

"Now!" thought Roger.

But Ann appeared before them, her hands upon her hips. "Away with ye," she cried, "if your work is done. Out of my clean house with your dirty feet, you drunken lout!"

"Dear old girl," said Tabb, critically. Roger was in agony lest the mood should be broken. "You can't stir him," he said to Ann. "Don't you see? Leave me to manage him."

"Get out, ye loon!" repeated Ann.

"Away, hag, squaw!" mocked Tabb; "or sit down, pretty maid, and listen. I will tell you stories."

"Leave him to me," urged Roger. "Ann go."

"To your health!" cried Tabb, draining his bottle.

Roger faintly pushed Ann to the dining room. "Go, go," he insisted, and whispered: "Ann, it is important."

She doubtfully withdrew. Ann was not pleased with the new order of things. Roger turned quickly to Tabb.

"Come," said Tabb; "sit by my side, Roger. I get to thinking—what was I thinking?"

"Of Christine," suggested Roger.

"Poor Christine!" sighed Tabb. "And yet I vow I love the wench." He shook his head. "She's plaguing me to marry her. If it weren't for the captain I would do it, for I hate to see her cry, but he forbids it."

So, thought Roger. He pressed Tabb's elbow. "But Tabb—the captain—why?"

"Ah!" smirked Tabb. "That's a secret. There's a purpose. Only the captain and I know; but Frank Ellery would understand."

"Not Mistress Tudor?"

"Nay, for though she knows, she doesn't know. There's a riddle for you. What does Mistress Tudor know and not know? Tabb nodded reflectively. "There was an old man knew," he added, "but the captain killed him."

"Killed him?" echoed Roger.

"On the spot. The captain was quick. So nobody knows, only the captain, Frank Ellery and me."

Roger was in the dark. Tabb was speaking distinctly, but drowsily, and the lad feared he would sink into the sleep that always ended his potations. Roger jogged him.

"Nobody else?"

Tabb was thinking. "So strange," he murmured, sentimentally. "She such a slip of a girl and look at her now."

"Did nobody else know?" insisted Roger.

"Only an Indian," answered Tabb. "He's dead, too." He shook his head. "What a grand lady she's become."

"An Indian," thought Roger. He knew the story of the forest tragedy as Ann had told it to him, herself having learned it from Frank's lips. An Indian, and an old man killed on the spot! Alice knew, and did not know! He turned to Tabb.

"Tabb, how do you know?"

Tabb was beginning to doze, slipping down further on the settle, his face with

HOW MONT PELEE WORKED ITS GREAT DESTRUCTION.

This diagram represents at the top, Mont Pelee, belching forth is enormous discharges of gas, steam, lava, mud and stones from the old crater, and what Prof. Hill describes as a "tornadic blast" of gases and superheated steam from fissures rent in the side of the mountain by the pent-up forces within it. To the left is the city of St. Pierre, over which this tornadic blast swept, leaving none alive. Below the sea line, in the centre, is shown the immense cavity filled with incandescent molten rock. On either side are fissures through which, scientists reason, the water from the sea have filtered to the heated rocks under the volcano, causing at once generation of the powerful gases and steam which found an adequate vent in the old crater, and burst out of the sides of the mountain above the sea level.—New York Journal.

the set look of one who recalls a picture. Roger pushed his shoulder.

"Tabb, how do you know?"

The answer came faintly but distinctly. "Wasn't I there?"

Roger was cold with sudden excitement. What was this? But he lost no time. "The captain?" he asked.

Tabb made no response. Roger seized him by the arms and shook him. "Was the captain there?"

He listened eagerly for the response. Tabb roused. "Ay, ay," he said, with feeble good-nature; "but 'tis a secret. The captain would kill"—. He sank into sleep, but Roger, pale, but with eyes bright as steel, stood over him.

He had a greater secret than he had dreamed to find.

CHAPTER IV.—THE ELLERY LIBRARY.

Alice sat in the Ellery library, before the fire. That day, for the second time in her life, she had entered the house. What had Sotheran been thinking of to bring her there? Did he realize, she wondered, how closely that mansion was connected with the imaginings of her girlhood? She had thought of Frank, and nothing but Frank, since she had entered.

The portals had seemed to loom over her like the risen past, and draw her in. The dusky hall, the old carved furniture, made her ask herself where were the owners of that house. She had stood a moment shrinking, almost expecting Frank and Dickie to appear, in going to her room she had stolen a glance at Frank's door as she passed. It was shut and its blank surface was eloquent of the former years when that room was empty, and Frank was far away—saving her. Her room was Dickie's, decorated with all the care and taste that Sotheran could give it; but the picture that hung over the mantel was of Frank's mother, looking at her with Frank's eyes. The picture had hung in Frank's room, and Alice had wondered, as it repeatedly arrested her gaze, how often Frank had stood looking at it.

And at supper, when Ann served at the table so ably, Alice had remembered the little servant's devotion to Frank. Mr. Ellery's cringing manner inevitably recalled his nephew's uprightness. And when at last she sat alone in the library the three figures on the walls were like ancestors of her own, knitting her to Frank.

Her brother came from an interview with Ellery. "Alice," he said, "I have suddenly recollected an engagement which I forgot when I told Henry to come here for you. He will not be here for half an hour. Will you tell him that I had to go, and that I will meet him later at the coffee house?"

With Frank so occupying her mind she did not wish to see Sotheran. "I will ask Christine or Ann to tell him," she answered. "You go at once?"

"Yes," he replied, and kissed her good night.

Alone again, she seemed alone with Frank. In that house all thoughts led to him. To think of Dickie was no escape, since it reminded her how Frank's influence, reaching his brother through the widest separation, had drawn him to his side and now held him there. Frank's persistent strength was to be marvelled at.

And as she sat, her lover seemed to fill the room with his personality. Her lover? Yes. His love was hers; she had seen it in his eyes! she had heard it in his voice. "Never dream that I forget"! And she had—she had forgotten? Shame again, but this time shame on her inconstancy, reddened her cheeks.

The room was deepening in dusk, but the fire was bright; and in its turn it spoke to her of other fires years ago—the fires of the cabin in the woods. She saw in the flames the interior of the cabin—Aneeb upon his bed, bright-eyed Mukkwah, the boy Kewadin, and old, wrinkled Netnokwa. She saw the pelts dangling from the ceiling, the skins stretched upon the walls. She saw herself, a girl with braided hair, dressed in deerskin. And she saw Frank, smiling, watching her, her instructor and protector.

What a protector he had been! To gain her from Aneeb, to save her from the lieutenant, (and she shuddered), to follow through the woods! The finger of God had pointed him the way. How he had maintained them! How he had fought against the Chippewa! And how, through that famished march, with patient woodcraft, he had kept them both alive until they reached Detroit!

Yes, she had loved him worthily. Did she not love him still? What of his later acts, and his silence? He believed rebellion right—and was it not? His silence was enforced. But he loved her. Then—

She rose suddenly and paced the room, avoiding the conclusion. Again she began—again she thought of her life, again she enumerated her debts to him, again she paused before the situation. She had loved him; he loved her; then—

Save for the firelight the room was dark; but in the wavering light she still felt the presence of her lover, and knew that he was taking possession of her. She had not thought of Sotheran once; she had not compared. It was as if the new had never been, while the Ellery house, with all its memories, brought back the old. Slowly the struggle lessened. She caught herself smiling, feeling that she could not be seen. She came again to the insistent question, and avoided it once more.

There was a knock at the door. "Come in," she called, relieved at the interruption; and turned to light the candles.

It was Ann. With a hard face she said: "There is Captain Sotheran's boy to see you."

"If there is a message or note, ask him for it," directed Alice. She looked at Ann, and knew why she was so sullen. It was Frank—still Frank!

"He must see you," was the answer.

"Then send him in."

Roger came. She had never seen him close at hand before. He entered cautiously and closed the door, looking about the room.

"Is any one here?" he asked.

"No," she said.

"Mr. Ellery?"

"He is upstairs."

"Christine," the lad suggested; "where is she?"

"She is in her room. What is it, boy?"

"Then I will tell," he said eagerly.

Alice listened to a story that made her cold and breathless. That that man, the vilest that had ever crossed her path, was alive, and was—Sotheran! But it could not be true; and her face flushed with indignation.

"The proof of this?" she cried at the end.

"I belief it."

"I would have recognized him," she said.

"Not so," he answerd shrewdly. "Master Dickie did not know his brother, thinking him dead."

Alice was silent. She had seen the man fall and thought him dead. She looked down into the boy's face. It was pale and much too keen, but there was honesty in the eyes.

"Why do you betray your master?" she demanded.

"He is hard and cruel," he replied. "He is bad!"

"It is revenge," she said, drawing back.

"No," he said; "it is for Master Frank, Madam, if you but knew him—so good, so kind!"

"That will do," she said, stopping him. Was every one in the house an advocate of Frank? "You may go, Capt. Sotheran comes soon. I will ask him if it is true."

"Ask him?" Roger cried in surprise. "Do you dare? He is strong—bold."

"Go," she repeated. "I will ask him."

Roger withdrew in fear. The lady was lovely and she was for Master Frank; but Sotheran's rage might lead him any length. If anything should happen! Roger hastened from the room. He must tell Nick and Pete.

CHAPTER V.—SURPRISAL.

The portraits centred their gaze on Alice as she sat, with sunken head, waiting for Sotheran. In her breast struggled the changes of indignation and doubt, and flushes came and went upon her face. Was the boy's charge true? But true or not, the accusation was testing her regard for Sotheran. If she should even suspect him, he did not hold her heart.

She strove to recall the lieutenant of the woods, in voice and feature. Physical likeness to Sotheran she could perceive; the man had been tall and graceful. But the face, seen but for a little while, and then charged with a strange, eager passion, as was the voice, seemed different from Henry's. And the aspect of it which she best remembered was his repulsive visage as he fell, his features livid, streaked with blood. That was the fact she thought of when she thought of him, and which had disturbed her earlier dream. There was no likeness there to Sotheran, calm and elegant.

The knocker thundered at the outer door, and Mr. Ellery came downstairs.

"If it is a visitor?" he asked deferentially.

"If it is Capt. Sotheran," she answered, "I will see him here alone."

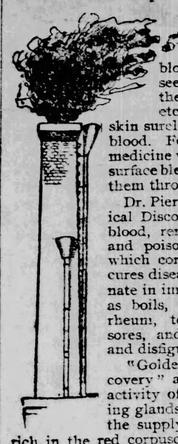
Mr. Ellery opened the door. Then Alice heard Sotheran's voice. The front door shut, she heard Mr. Ellery go upstairs again. She knew that Sotheran stood on the threshhold, and could not bring herself to rise and turn to him. This was his moment; he had long been prepared for it. He came still nearer; and when, unable to bear the strain longer, she turned her head, he was kneeling on one knee, his hands outstretched.

He was a picture, an ideal soldier, wonderfully handsome in his uniform and forever. To save her brother she would wait long, but soon or late Sotheran would be exposed. And then he saw an outcast, compelled to leave his country, and as adventurer, or a soldier in a foreign army, living to an exile's end. Never would he give up! Suddenly he turned, took one stride to the door and closed it.

[To be continued.]

WHERE THERE'S SMOKE

There's fire, the saying runs, and so as a general rule the saying holds true. The fire is unseen, hidden, but the ascending smoke makes its presence undoubted.



Similarly you can argue from eruptions of the skin to corrupt blood. You can't see the blood, but the pimples, boils, etc., which mar the skin surely indicate impure blood. For this reason the medicine which cures these surface blemishes must cure them through the blood.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood, removes the waste and poisonous substances which corrupt it, and thus cures diseases which originate in impure blood, such as boils, pimples, saltrheum, tetter, eczema, sores, and other painful and disfiguring diseases.

"Golden Medical Discovery" also increases the activity of the blood-making glands, thus increasing the supply of pure blood, rich in the red corpuscles of health.

"It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Miss Annie Wells, of Fergussons Wharf, Isle of Wight Co., Va. "I can say honestly and candidly that it is the grandest medicine ever compounded for purifying the blood. I suffered terribly with rheumatism, and pimples on the skin and swelling in my knees and feet so that I could not walk. I spent about twenty dollars paying doctors' bills but received no benefit. A year or two ago I was reading one of your Memorandum Books and I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Prescription' and am entirely cured."

Accept no substitute for 'Golden Medical Discovery. There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood, and lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels.

Recent Literature.

The following volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. If you wish to order any book, or to inquire about it, address the publishers as given below, and not this paper.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

Social Salvation, by Rev. Washington Gladden, is a series of lectures prepared for the students of Yale Divinity school. The aim is to show that the Christian purpose is a social as well as an individual regeneration.

Education and the Larger Life, by C. Hanford Henderson, discusses how education can best be applied to further the progress of civilization.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

Hardwicke is a novel that deals with everyday life in a little New York village. The story is well told.

Her Serene Highness, by David Graham Phillips, is a dazzling romance of an American who falls in love with a young grand duchess. It is very readable.

From Thos. Y. Crowell & Co., 426-428 Wect Broadway, New York.

What is Religion? is the title of a book containing Count Tolstoi's recent articles and letters, in which he discusses religion and religious tolerance.

Comprehensive Guide-Book to Natural Hygiene and Human Diet, by Sidney H. Beard, is a vegetarian cook-book, with an argument for this manner of living.

From Street & Smith, 232-238 Williams street, New York.

Bits of Broken China, by Wm. E. Fales, is a collection of short stories about the Chinatown of New York city. The stories are told very well.

Queer People, by William H. Bishop, is a collection of stories of people with peculiarities. They are cleverly told and original in character.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

At Sunwick Port, by W. W. Jacobs, is a novel of the English coast, with seafaring people for characters. It is profusely illustrated with comical pictures, and is altogether well worth reading.

From the Century Co., Union Square, New York.

Chimmie Fadden and Mr. Paul is another collection of Edward W. Townsend's stories of the delightful Chimmie. They are as entertaining as their predecessors.

From A. S. Barnes & Co., 56 East Tenth street, New York:

The True Aaron Burr, by Charles Burr Todd, is a biography and defense of Col. Burr, written by a friend, and probably a relative.

From Merrill & Baker, East Sixteenth street, New York:

A Lay Thesis on Bible Wines, by Edward R. Emerson, is a little book which overseus the silly theory broached a few years ago that the wine mentioned in the New Testament was not intoxicating.

From the Lathrop Publishing Co., Boston:

Margaret Bowlby, by Edgar L. Vincent, is a novel of politics and love. It is a very good representation of political life.

From E. P. Dalton & Co., New York:

The Fulfillment, or a Church at Work, by Rev. J. G. Davenport, is a pretty story, which hinges on a sermon preached from the text, "Bear ye one another's burdens."

From the International Publishing Co., 127 West 32d street, New York:

The Country of France, by Dr. H. H. Kare, is a handbook of France, combining much information about that country, in concise form.

From Forbes & Co., Chicago:

Buel Hampton, by Willis George Emerson, is a novel whose theme is the ambition of a wealthy American woman to wed her daughter to a titled Englishman.

SHE KNEW BEST.

Prima Donna—Those flowers are not for me.

Conductor—Yes they are.

Prima Donna—Well, they're not the ones I paid for.

Why She Liked Shop Talk.

They had been talking at the rate of fully eighteen to the dozen, those two fair young damsels, and the subject of their conversation was, of course, the wise and witty sayings, the charms of manner and the other admirable traits of character possessed by their respective sweethearts.

"Don't you like to have anybody talk shop when they come to see you?" gurgled Mary.

"Indeed, I do. Who's been talking shop to you?"

"Oh, Charlie, of course! He's a tram conductor, you know, and nearly every time he comes to see me he goes on with the shop talk."

"What does he say?"

"Sit closer, please!"—London Answers.

COLLEGE COMPLEXIONS.

Can be Ruined by Coffee.

Nothing so surely mars a woman's complexion as coffee drinking. A young college girl of Hyattsville, Md., says, "I never drank coffee up to the time I went to college, and as long as you are not going to publish my name will admit that I was proud of my pink and white complexion, but for some reason I began drinking coffee at school and when vacation came I looked like a wreck. Was extremely nervous and my face hollow and sallow.

All my friends said college life had been too much for me. After questioning me about my diet, Mother gave me a cup of strong, rich coffee at breakfast although formerly she had objected to the habit, but this secret came out in a few weeks when everybody began to comment on my improved looks and spirits. She said she had been steadily giving me Postum Food Coffee and I did not know it.

My color came back, much to my delight, and I was fully restored to health. I will return to college without the slightest fear of losing ground for I know exactly where the trouble lies.

Mother says the first time she had Postum made no one would drink it for it was pale and watery, but the next day she did not trust to the cook but examined the directions and made it herself. She found the cook had just let it come to the boiling point and then served it, and it was tasteless, but the beverage made according to directions, by proper boiling, is delicious and has a remarkable "taste to it more." One cup is seldom enough for Father now.

I have a young lady friend who suffered several years from neuralgia and headache, obtaining only temporary relief from medicines. Her sister finally persuaded her to leave off coffee and use Postum. She is now very pronounced in her views as to coffee. Says it was the one thing responsible for her condition, for she is now well and the headaches and neuralgia are things of the past. Please do not publish my name." Name can be given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 232 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

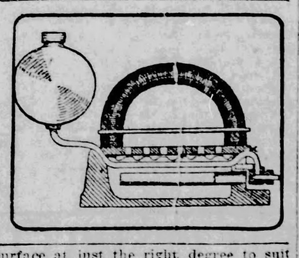
MEANS FOR TEACHING PENMANSHIP

This invention relates to copy books or slips used in giving instruction in penmanship, the purpose being to construct a copy sheet which will admit of the copy or pattern being adjacent to the line or space to be written on, thereby insuring correct formation of the letters in much less time than is possible

by the use of copy books having the copy at the top and the lines or spaces to be consecutively filled in by the pupil from the top to the bottom of the page. In this invention, as here shown, the copy slip, or leaf of the copy book, has a slit for the introduction of the copy sheet, which is moved through the slit to the rear of the copy at the completion of each line by the pupil, for the purpose of concealing the writing and bringing the next space or line to be written upon in proximal position to the copy, which can be more closely followed, because the practice lines previously written are not visible to mislead the pupil. The system is equally applicable to books or single sheets, the surface beneath the practice sheet affording a smooth pad to keep the paper in place.

SELF-HEATING SADIRON.

The improved flatiron shown in the drawing seems to have been invented especially to aid the busy housewife who has a large ironing to do on a hot summer day, as she can keep right on with her work long after the fire in the range has gone out and the room has cooled to a more comfortable temperature. Besides, there is no changing of irons to replace the one rapidly cooling through use, the one iron doing all the work without change and being arranged to kept the temperature of the smoothing



surface at just the right degree to suit the operator. Th iron comprises a hollow chamber formed in the casting, in which a horizontal tube having perforations on the under side and a feeding tube connecting the burner with the globe-like reservoir above. The reservoir is supplied with any volatile oil, and in passing to the burner is adapted to be transformed into gas through the action of the flame, which also impinges against the comparatively thin under surface of the iron to maintain the proper temperature. By adjusting the valves the flow of the liquid from the reservoir and the pressure of the gas entering the perforated tube can be easily altered.

PHILADELPHIA "PRESS-URES."

Cassidy—Kearney seems to be doin' well in his prisin job.

Casey—Ah! but he'll not lasht long in it.

Cassidy—He seems dacint an' sober now.

Casey—Aye! but he'll not lasht a month. O'ive said so iver since he got the job two years ago, an' O'll bet O'm right.

Conductor (on down trip)—Sixteenth street! Ain't this where you git out, ma'am?

Miss Anne Teek—Sixteenth! Why, I told you Thirty-sixth street. Such stupidity! I'll report—

Conductor—Beg your pardon, ma'am. It must be I got to thinkin' o' sixteen, bekase 'twas nearer yer age, ma'am.

"Here you are late again," cried old Mr. Hussel. "How often have I told you to take time by the forelock?"

"Really, I misunderstood you," replied young Polk, his clerk. "I thought you said 'fetlock.'"

Tankley—Here's a story in the paper about a mosquito's bite that led to paralysis. Strange, isn't it?

Sharpe—I can easily imagine a mosquito getting paralyzed after biting some men.

Impossible.

"Let's have a George Washington party."

"What's that?"

"Why, every one is pledged to speak the exact truth."

"Great heavens! You don't want to start a neighborhood feud, do you?"—Chicago Post.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Apple Tree Borers.

Editor Farmstead:—Let me say to A. K. S., of Cambridge Springs, Pa., who makes inquiry concerning his apple trees twenty years old, of which some are dead and the bark peeling off others, I can sympathize with him; for I have an appel orchard 18 years old, and the trees are now nearly all dead, or dying. But I did not discover the cause till it was too late to save the trees. Their decay was due to the attacks of the flat-headed borer. If he investigates the matter he will find the trouble to be the same. The borer may be easily detected by the sawdust-like castings found under the bark, which the borer extrudes from the burrow. The parent of the borer is a beautiful winged beetle, about three-quarters of an inch in length. It deposits its eggs by making an incision in the bark about the middle of May, extending till the latter part of July. The hot sun soon hatches the eggs, and in a very short time the larva or borer is developed, and sets to work, which he continues until cold weather stops his further work. On the approach of warm weather it again commences its destructive work, penetrating to the very heart of the tree. At the end of the third year it makes its way to the surface, through the openings it has made between the bark and sap-wood and remains there for about three weeks; in a state of pupation. Suddenly transformation takes place, and it comes forth a full-fledged beetle, like the parent. Having thus performed its deadly work—for the death of the tree is assured—it now enters upon its last life-work, that of depositing eggs.

So much for its habits. I believe that 90 per cent of all the deaths of apple trees, as well as a few kinds of forest trees (especially in this trans-Missouri country), is due to the insidnous work of the borer. No remedies are of any avail, aside from alkaline washes, to be used as a preventive—for in this case an ounce of prevention is worth several pounds of cure. The following wash is the best:

Take 1 peck of lime, slake with soapsuds; add, when hot, one-half gallon of crude carbolic acid, 4 pounds of sulphur, and 2 gallons of soft soap, making a thick whitewash. Apply with a brush to the trunk and large branches, commencing early in May, and at intervals of two or three weeks, till the first of August.—G. W. H., Hastings, Neb.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to A. K. S., of Cambridge Springs, Pa., regarding his apple tree losing their bark I had the same experience. I searched and found borers in the tree, between the bark and wood. If you put your ear to the tree you can hear them working distinctly, boring the sap-wood. You can nearly locate them by the sound. Then cut through the bark, and when you strike the track, follow upward till you catch the lad. It is a black-headed worm, about a half inch in length. One will kill a tree in a season.—M. J. B., Parker's Landing.

To Renovate Lard.

Editor Farmstead:—To "T. D. S.," of Akron, Ohio, I would say that I have recently renovated 30 pounds of lard by boiling in water with salt and soda added. Double the amount of water should be used to that of lard, and the more the better. I used a granite ware dishpan, and two tablespoonfuls of salt to one of soda. Let it cool, remove the lard, melt, and be sure no water is left. Never keep lard in crocks; use tin pails with close covers. Please report your success.—A. C. M., Union City, Mich.

Whites in a Mare.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell "Reader," Michigan, to feed resin and saltpetre for the whites. Pulverize each separately; take a teaspoonful of resin and mix in a fifth of a teaspoonful of saltpetre, and feed the mare this in grain, once a day for a week; omit for two weeks, then feed again as before. Cases of long standing I believe are incurable.—G. K., Whiteford Center, Mich.

To Farmstead Readers.

Editor Farmstead:—A word to brother farmers. Do you not realize that the Farmstead is just what we see fit to make it—interesting, instructive as well as profitable to us all? But I have observed that many questions have received no replies, and in many cases the latter were vague and unsatisfactory. Now this should not be. I know how easy it is for the average farmer to omit or neglect such a duty. But out of the many thousands readers of The Blade family, there must be many retired farmers and stockmen, who are familiar with every question which appertains to the farm. Therefore, shall we not reasonably expect a careful and considerate attention from them? —G. W. H.

Peanut Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one kindly advise as to the best methods of peanut culture. Is it proper to cover the blossom with soil?—W. P. A., Jamesburg, Ill.

Lice on Sheep.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one who has had experience with lice on sheep give me a remedy that will exterminate them? I have kept sheep for eleven years and was never troubled with lice till this year—having gotten them by hiring my ram to others.—A. L. B., Hooker, Pa.

Cough in a Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a nice, thrifty mare that to my knowledge was never sick a day in her life. In February she began to cough occasionally, and at times ever since. The cough is rather dry and explosive, and sometimes violent, accompanied with straining. I have worked her considerably and am working her now. She pulls perfectly, eats heartily, and is sleek and clean. The cough is sometimes accompanied by heaving and apparent shortness of breath. Can any one give me a remedy?—C. L. E., New, W. Va.

English Walnuts.

Editor Farmstead: Can any one tell me if English walnuts can be grown in the United States, and if they can be grown as far north as the city of Toledo?—G. K., Whiteford Center, Mich.

Bleeding in a Mare.

Editor Farmstead: Can any one advise me what to do in this case? I have a mare 12 years old that bleeds from the vagina at intervals. This happens when she has been standing a while, and then is started up again. She seems well otherwise, but is thin in flesh.—J. F., Dowling, O.

Blindness in Sheep.

Editor Farmstead: Can any reader of The Blade tell me what makes sheep go blind? Some of them are blind from one to six days and some of them never get over it. Some of their eyes have a film over them and in those that do not get well the eye seems to be entirely destroyed. Some lambs were dropped with their eyes in the same condition and some of them go blind in from three to ten days. Will some one give a remedy?—J. B., Ashley, N. D.

Drying Up Mare's Milk.

Editor Farmstead: Tell J. H. F., of Java Village, N. Y., to try two ounces of sweet oil and five cents' worth of gum of camphor, melted together over a slow fire and grease the mare's udder as hot as she will stand it. I never knew it to fail to dry up milk.—C. N. K., Anderson, Ind.

Lumpy Jaw in Cattle.

Editor Farmstead: I have been waiting for some one to answer D. G. E., of Tilden, Neb., in regard to lumpy jawed cattle, but in vain. I will therefore give my remedy, hoping it will have the desired effect. Put three ounces of saltpetre into one quart of vinegar; bandage the affected part and keep wet with solution.—E. M. L., Padanaram, O.

Mud Mange.

Editor Farmstead: I have a horse that last summer got lame about August. Both front and hind feet cracked open just between the pastern joint and hoof, clear to the bone, and it was sore about three months. The horse doctor here told us it was mud mange. This spring his feet were swelled at the same place, and are slightly cracked. When walking he will step on his toes and stumble. Will some one please reply and tell us what to do for him?—C. K. K., Eugene City, Oregon.

Treasury Whitewash.

Editor Farmstead: Please give a recipe for a lime whitewash that will stand rain and sunshine.—H. L. R., Elmwerile, Va.

Here it is again, and the editor is glad to meet this old question. It comes up fresh and smiling every spring, just as though The Blade had not answered it regularly every year for many and many a twelvemonth. Oh, if our friends would only clip it out and preserve it, so that we need not reprint it! It is said to be the formula used by the treasury department in whitewashing lighthouses, etc. It will stand storm and shine:

Take a half bushel of unslacked lime, slack it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquor through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, three pints of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stir in while hot; half a pound Spanish whiting and one pound of glue previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then hanging over in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days covered as nearly airtight as possible. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a portable furnace.

Do Thou Likewise.

Editor Farmstead: E. B., of Pullman, Wash., has my many thanks for informing The Blade readers how to get farmers' bulletins free. I noticed a reader wished to know all about sorghum as a forage crop. I would advise him to send to the secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for farmers' bulletin No. 50; also ask for bulletin No. 35, which will contain most of the matter of the bulletins. You can then take your choice and send again.—G. K., Whiteford Center, Wash.

Currant Worms.

Editor Farmstead: If airslacked lime is carefully dusted over currant bushes when wet with dew, or directly after a rain, the worms will quickly disappear, and the bushes will soon assume a thrifty appearance that will be surprising.—D. F. R., Steamburg, N. Y.

Lameness in a Horse.

Editor Farmstead: To S. M. S., Defiance, Ohio, I would say: We have a mare that was lame just like yours, and we cured her two weeks ago, after a lameness of two weeks. We cured her a year ago of the same trouble. The remedy is this: Take an old kettle or pail that will not leak, and put in it two or three pounds of salt; pour in three quarts of boiling water; allow the salt to dissolve, and then put in one quart of cider vinegar. Bathe the lame leg from the second joint down to the hoof with this three times a day, from three to five minutes at a time, always having the remedy as hot as you and the horse can stand. Ten days' treatment will cure. If the leg swells during treatment, it is a good sign.—G. K., Whiteford Center, Mich.

THE HIRED MAN.

A Yankee Farmer Down in Mississippi Gives His Views.

Editor Farmstead: In last week's issue, I noticed the complaint of the farmer's hired man. I lived on a farm in Vermont, with an uncle, from 10 to 16 years of age, and at first my uncle made me hoe a hill and skip a hill, and so keep up with him and the hired man, in hoeing corn and potatoes. And he would send me into the woods to work one end of the cross-cut saw with the hired man. Well, I never found any fault, nor the hired man, either. My uncle kept from 30 to 40 cows, and my uncle, the hired man, myself and two or three girls were always milking as soon as sunrise and sometimes before, but we always got done milking before dark at night. Now that farm experience was the best experience of my life. Previous to that, I was running the streets of a little manufacturing town, in northern New York, and learning nothing but the profane, evil, drunken habits of drunkards. Now, I suppose that human nature is about the same the world over. Some farmers and some manufacturers and some merchants will abuse their teams, and such men will abuse a hired man.

I knew a farmer in the state of New York, by the name of Rogers, and his cattle and horses and hogs and hired man always looked alike, well fed and groomed.

Well, one day a stranger came along and proposed to work for Mr. Rogers on the farm, and after the bargain was fixed the stranger says: I forget one thing, and that is, I never work only 10 hours a day. Well, says Mr. Rogers, I never hired a man in that way, but I guess we can make that all right. So the next day, after breakfast, Mr. Rogers and the three hired men went to the corn field with their hoes. They all started together, hoeing each a row and each hill in the row.

It was a large field and each hoed his row across and back again to the starting point. Mr. Rogers climbed the fence to rest and the men followed. But Mr. Rogers says to the ten-hour man: You have no business up here, sir; you are working by the hour, and you want to get down there and keep that hoe in motion, and he did so, but after two or three days the ten-hour man said to Mr. Rogers: I guess I had better work like the other boys. And that ended the ten-hour business with Mr. Rogers.

Another farmer near by hired a stranger, and he got him to work at sun up and worked till sun-down and then get supper and do the milking and some other chores before going to bed. And the hired man got the last chore done about 10 o'clock and then goes into the house and inquires for Mr. Jones, and he woman says he is in there, in bed and the hired man goes to the bed room and inquired for the ax. Mr. Jones vanted to know what is wanted with the ax. Well, said the hired man, I have the chores all done, and it is so late, I thought I might as well split a little wood till breakfast is ready.

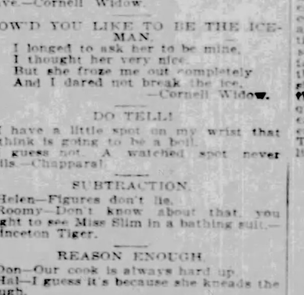
Well, that's the difference in men. Some are respectable and intelligent and honorable gentlemen, and some are hogs, except the bristles.

Then, there is nearly as much difference in hired men as in their employers. It would be impossible to have any fixed and reasonable rule to control the farmer and his hired men. When a hired man knows his employer's character and habits, then he can fix the rules to suit himself or refuse to work.

If a man does not know his employer, then his only safety would be to require monthly payments in advance, so that if it was unsatisfactory at the end of the month, he could quit.—G. W. H., Nicholson, Miss.

VENTILATOR FOR COOKING VESSELS

In the accompanying drawing is shown a possible solution of the problem of disposing of the vapors which arise from cooking, often barring the use of foods that are very palatable when cooked, but which send such an odor through the house while in preparation as to be extremely unpleasant to the occupants. This arrangement seems to be very convenient to dispose of when not in use, and also easy to connect with the different pots and kettles when the



cooking process is going on. The only change necessary to apply this invention to the cooking utensils already in use is the perforation of the covers for the escape of the steam. The section of pipe to which attachment is made must also have an opening large enough to admit the common tube in which the pipes end. The pipes are pivoted to the outlet tube, and when not in use are turned upward and supported by the spring clip above. To connect a pipe with any utensil it is tilted downward and inserted in the tube, when the extension of telescope section can be drawn out until the flaring end covers the perforation in the lid of the pot. The steam generated then finds its natural exit through the pipe into the chimney.

COLLEGE COMICALITIES.

HE REGRETS IT.

A man who was deeply in debt
Said: "No matter whatever I gebt
My creditors claim
A share of the same
Which makes me discouraged, you bebt!"
—Harvard Lampoon.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The trouble with the English is that they can't see a joke.

Not at all. The trouble is that they don't know one when they see it.—Harvard Lampoon.

KNEW WHEN HE HAD ENOUGH.

Elderly gentleman (as Freshman jumps on rapidly moving car)—Have a care, Freshman; breathlessly)—No, thanks; I've got troubles of my own.—Harvard Lampoon.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

"Remarkable in the extreme," exclaimed the zoologist as he saw the monkey with his tail tied in a box-knot.—Yale Record.

GENEROUS TO A FAULT.

Bings—I never saw such a generous man as Smithers. He'll divide with anybody.

Bangs—Yes, no matter how much they have.—Cornell Widow.

HOW'D YOU LIKE TO BE THE ICE-MAN.

I longed to ask her to be mine,
I thought her very nice
But she froze me out completely
And I dared not breathe the ice.
—Cornell Widow.

DO TELL!

I have a little spot on my wrist that I think is going to be a boil.

I guess not. A watched spot never boils.—Chaparral.

SUBTRACTION.

Helen—Figures don't lie.

Roomy—Don't know about that, you ought to see Miss Slim in a bathing suit.—Princeton Tiger.

REASON ENOUGH.

Don—Our cook is always hard up.

Hal—I guess it's because she kneads the dough.

A Funereal Joke.

At the funeral of a lawyer of state reputation, who lived and practised in a town not far from Philadelphia, and who was known among his friends thereabouts as an unbeliever, an eminent gentleman from Philadelphia reached the house after the ceremonies had begun the sermon. Not knowing how far the services had progressed, he accosted a well-known Quaker of the town, who was a friend of the deceased, and who was noted for his great sense of humor and, leaning over his shoulder, asked in a whisper:

"What part of the services have they reached?"

To which the Quaker, without a smile, replied:

"Just opened for the defense."—Philadelphia Times.

A Gilded Rule.

"You know you should love your neighbor as yourself."

"But the trouble is, when I try to do that, I always end by hating myself."

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home For All

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 822 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received, and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

Of Interest to Poultry Raisers.

NO ONE should be content with poultry that does not lay well. Poultry can be made extremely profitable. Near a city, poultry raising can warrant a man's whole time being put on it. On the farm it brings more than anything else for the time and money spent. If hens do not lay, if their combs are dull, look out for poultry scourges, the cholera or roup which depopulates a hennery in a very few days. But constipation is the result of careless keeping and neglect on the part of the owner. Poultry should be watched. When it is not at its best, when the eggs fall off give the flock a little Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in their food. This medicine will stir up the torpid livers of chickens, turkeys and geese, and relieve constipated bowels. An occasional dose of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will keep a flock in health and protect it against contagion. So successful has this medicine been that advanced cases of cholera and roup have been reported cured by its use. Black-Draught acts directly on the liver. To remove the torpid liver is to cure almost any disease—to keep the liver regular is to keep the body healthy. Healthy chickens and geese lay regularly. In this way a 25-cent can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will soon pay for itself twenty times over.

Chester W. and O. L. Reynolds M. D., of Covington, Ky., write: "The brief trial of your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine that we have made is very satisfactory. The birds seem brighter and their combs have reddened. We were pleased when the second dose fetched an egg from one of the hens, the first for almost five months."

Ask your dealer for a half-pound air tight can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and put a little in your chickens' feed each day. If your dealer does not keep Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine send 50 cents to The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a one pound air tight can will be sent you.

MISCELLANEOUS

$500 will buy land enough for a child fund—to Louis Ballard, Office of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, Nashville, Tenn., for literature.

Wanted, Land Warrants.

Issued to soldiers of the War of the Revolution.
Issued to soldiers of the War of 1812.
Issued to soldiers of the War with Mexico.
Issued to soldiers and sailors of the late civil war.
Surveyor General's Certificates, Agricultural Scrip, Soldier's Additional Homestead Rights.
Reserve Scrip, Valentine Scrip and Land Warrant Scrip. Will pay spot cash on delivery of papers.

W. E. MOSES, Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Col.

PATENTS

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Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Water of the Globe.

"If the earth was once a heated mass as it is claimed it was, how was the water formed?"—G. M., Kendallville, Ind.

The water of the earth was formed as the nebular mass cooled down, and first existed, of course, as steam, floating in the atmosphere. All the water now in the various lakes and rivers of the world, the various saturates the various with that which strata of the earth's crust, was once floating as vapor or steam in the air, as our clouds now are. This enormous envelope must have kept the sun's rays from reaching the earth until its surface had cooled sufficiently to allow the water, which fell as rain, to remain upon the surface.

Not Synonymous.

"Please distinguish as to meaning the following synonyms: Equilibration, equilibrium, and equipoise."—W. M., St. Paris, O.

They are not synonyms. Equilibration is the name of an act—the act of bringing to or keeping in a state of equilibrium. Equilibrium is the name of a condition or state—a condition of balance produced by the counteraction of two or more forces, so that the body has no tendency to move. Equipoise is an exactly counterbalancing force; as, the weight on the scale platform is the equipoise of that on the beam. Equipoise is also applied to balanced conditions of moral, social or political interests or forces.

Senator Clark.

"Will you kindly give a short sketch of Senator Clark, the copper king?"—J. J., Caroline Center, N. Y.

William Andrews Clark was born on a farm in Fayette county, Pa., in 1839. Moved to Iowa with his father in 1856; worked on a farm, taught school, and studied law; worked in the mines at Central City, Colo., in 1862; went to Montana in 1863, where he has since resided. Was a Democratic candidate for congress in 1888, but was defeated. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1890, but was not seated; was again elected in 1899, but not allowed to take his seat, as the election was declared void; in 1901 he was elected to the Senate, and is now serving his term. He has been for years extensively engaged in banking, mining and manufacturing.

Gen. Thos. Sumter.

"Please give a short history of General Sumter, of South Carolina, who fought in the revolution."—W. E. A., Bayless, Tenn.

Thomas Sumter was born in Virginia in 1734, died near Camden, S. C., in 1832. Nothing is known of his parentage or early life. He was present at Braddock's defeat in 1755, and seems afterward to have been engaged in military service on the frontier. In March, 1776, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Second South Carolina riflemen, and sent to overawe the Tories and Indians who were threatening the upper counties of the state. He did not distinguish himself until after the fall of Charleston, in May, 1780. He collected a small force of patriots and refugees, and waged a partisan warfare on the British. On July 12, he surprised and cut to pieces a company of British mounted infantry. He was then made brigadier general of South Carolina militia. Later he attacked Rocky Mount, and drove the British before him. He crossed the Catawba river to co-operate with Gates. On 9august 15th he cut Cornwallis' line of communication, and captured his supply train. After Gates' defeat at Camden, Sumter retreated with all possible haste, but on August 18, he was routed by Tarleton's British troopers, with a loss of nearly 500 in killed, wounded and prisoners. He retreated to the mountains, and in October defeated a British force sent against him. On November 20 he defeated Tarleton, the renowned British trooper. He was a member of congress in the 1789-1793, 1797-1801; United States Senator from 1801 to 1809, and minister to Brazil in 1809-1811. He was the last surviving general officer of the revolution.

Birdseye Maple.

The editor of the Question Bureau is obliged to several friends who send in statements regarding the birdseye maple, covering practically the same ground as the communication in the Bureau of Weekly Blade of May 22. One friend, at Passumpsic, Vt., sent by mail two very fine bits of the wood itself, showing the "birdseyes" very beautifully. Another friend, writing from Bowling Green, O., says:

"I have lived for years in maple timber countries, and have seen a few samples of genuine birdseye and curly maple. That is cleave a section of the wood along the plane of annual layers, and the surface, instead of being smooth or even, will be sprinkled with pimples perhaps one-sixteenth of an inch high, in case of birdseye, or wavy, in curly maple. Hardwood and even fine veneering is cut as suggested."

Rhode Island's Capital.

"I would like to know why the state of Rhode Island has two capitals."—J. T. K., Oregon, Wis.

Rhode Island has but one capital—Providence. It was settled at two places—at Providence in 1636, by Roger Williams; and at Newport, on the Island of Rhode Island, in Narragansett bay, in 1638, by William Coddington and others. These two colonies were finally combined into one by a charter granted by Charles II, king of England, in 1663. This incorporated the two into one, under the name of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, which remained the only constitution of the state for 184 years—until 1842. Both Providence and Newport were jealous of each other, and the legislature met alternately in both cities, thus giving the state two capitals, until a few years ago, when it was determined to erect a splendid capitol at Providence, and to abandon Newport as a capital.

Don Carlos.

"Please tell something of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, and his family."—B. E. R., Livingstonville, N. Y.

Don Carlos Maria-de-los-Dolores was born March 30, 1848. He is the oldest son of Don Carlos, nephew of King Fernando VII. He was, therefore, a cousin of Alfonso XII, the father of the present boy-king. Don Carlos was married Feb. 4, 1867, to Princess Marguerite of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III, of Parma. They have four daughters and one son, Don Jaime, born June 27, 1870.

Fernando VII was deposed in 1808 by Napoleon Bonaparte, who placed his brother Joseph on the throne. When Napoleon was banished to Elba, the European powers which had accomplished his downfall restored Fernando VII, in 1814. At his death, in 1833, Isabella II, born 1830, his eldest daughter, succeeded to the throne, and assumed government on arriving at the age of 16 years, in 1846. She was exiled in 1868, and in 1870 abdicated in favor of her son, the present Don Carlos. She was married to his father in 1846. But the Spanish people, who had driven Queen Isabella from the throne, after trying King Amadeus, in 1870, driving him from the throne, then trying a short-lived republic, bestowed the crown on Alfonso XII, the father of the present king.

The Supreme Court.

"Please give the names of the supreme court justices; also of the president pro tempore of the Senate and of the speaker of the House of Representatives."—E. W. B., Rosbysrock, W. Va.

Chief justice, Melville W. Fuller; Associate Justices—John M. Harlan, Horace Gray, David J. Brewer, Henry B. Brown, Geo. Shiras, jr., Edward D. White, R. W. Peckham, Joseph McKenna.

The salary of the Chief Justice is $10,500; of the associat justices, $10,000 each.

This question will not be answered again during the present year, unless some change occurs in the make-up of the court. It is an imposition on the majority of the attentive readers of the Question Bureau to be wasting space repeating the list of supreme judges and members of the cabinet.

The President pro tempore of the Senate is Senator W. P. Frye, of Maine; the Speaker of the House is D. B. Henderson, of Iowa.

The British Army.

"Are there any negro soldiers in the British army, and, if so, how many?"—J. H., Johnson City, Tenn.

We are not informed whether there are any negroes in the English regiments or not. If so, they are very few, as negroes are very rare in England. But in the colonies, she enlists native troops, and many of these regiments are negroes.

Nutrition in Food.

"Now that beef is so high, will you please compare the nutrition in various kinds of meat and various sorts of vegetables?"—W. G., Burlington, Iowa.

Dr. Bruce Wall, who has had experience as an army doctor in Cuba, has compiled a table wherein it is shown how the best nourishment was secured in the tropics on a minimum of meat. Another table gives the percentage obtained from the foods of muscle-making and brain-stimulating nourishment. It follows:

	Muscle.	Heat.	Brain.
Wheat	14.6	66.4	1.6
Barley	12.8	52.1	4.2
Oats	16.0	69.8	3.0
Northern corn	12.3	67.5	1.1
Buckwheat	8.6	53.0	1.8
Rye	6.5	75.2	0.5
Beans	24.0	40.0	3.5
Peas	23.4	41.0	2.5
Rice	8.1	82.0	0.5
Potatoes	1.4	15.8	0.9
Parsnips	2.1	14.5	1.0
Turnips	1.2	4.0	0.5
Carrots	1.1	12.2	1.0
Cabbage	2.2	6.2	0.8
Cauliflower	3.6	4.6	1.0
Milk	5.0	8.0	1.0
Veal	17.7	14.3	2.3
Beef	19.4	14.0	2.0
Pork	17.5	16.0	2.2
Chicken	21.6	1.9	2.8
Oysters	12.6	....	0.2
Eggs	6.5	14.9	2.4
Butter	....	100	....
Bacon	8.4	62.5	0.5

Henry VIII.

"Does Henry VIII, king of England, come down to us on the pages of history as a consummate rascal and scoundrel, or as a monarch whose will was almost absolute, but whose patriotism and love of country has never been doubted?"—H., Toledo, O.

The latter alternative of your question is hardly in proper terms, when one considers that in the age of Henry VIII all kings were supposed to rule by divine right. Patriotism and love of country Henry VIII represented doing all in his power to maintain his throne against his enemies, and perpetuate his descendants thereon. Had Henry died at the close of the first twenty years of his reign, he would have gone down in history as the most popular monarch in history. The War of the Roses, in the preceding century, had made an indelible impression on the English mind, the effect of which was visible in the history of England throughout the entire existence of the house of Tudor, and to which must be attributed the alleged vicious conduct of the Tudor sovereigns. When Henry came to the throne, the situation was clear. Should he die without an heir, there would ensue an immediate contest for the crown between the houses of York and Tudor, both represented by women—the first by the Countess of Salisbury, daughter to the last duke of Clarence, and the latter by the daughters of Henry VII. This caused his hasty marriage to Catharine of Aragon, in less than two months after his accession. This marriage resulted in no heirs. Hence came the agitation for a divorce. Henry's quarrel with the Pope on that account, the reformation in England, and his varied matrimonial experiences. Henry's reign has often been called a tyranny, but more than once he yeilded to the popular will. That he "was a consummate rascal and a scoundrel" is certainly not true. Froude is his ablest apologist. Probably he was as good a monarch as his age produced, considering the circumstances of his reign and the times.

"Bell Teams."

"Reading a recent special article in The Blade on the Old Cumberland Road, I would like to know the date of the introduction of 'bell teams'—that is, the practice of putting bells upon the horses of the six to twelve-horse teams which drew the great canvas-covered freight wagons."—M. S. H., Wheeling, W. Va.

We are sorry to say we do not know. Probably some reader will be able to tell. We will gladly publish any facts bearing upon the inquiry.

Frederick T. Allen.

"Please give a short sketch of the present commissioner of patents."—M. P., Sawyer, N. Y.

Frederick Innes Allen, United States commissioner of patents since March, 1901, was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1859; graduated at Sheffield Scientific school, Yale, in 1879; married in 1884, Camelia Margaret, daughter of Gen. Wm. H. Seward. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and practiced patent law until his appointment.

Columbian Coins.

"Will you kindly tell how many Columbian half dollars there ever were coined, and the date of the first of them?"—J. M., Height, Va.

There were Columbian half dollars and quarter dollars coined in 1892 and 1893, in honor of the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago. There were 4,052,106 half dollars coined, of which 2,026,052.50, and 40,023 quarter dollars, or $10,005.75.

The Mexican War.

"What were the causes and results of the Mexican war?"—S. G., Middleville, Mich.

In 1835, Texas declared its independence of Mexico; in 1837, the United States recognized her independence; in 1839 France did so, and in 1840 England, Holland and Belgium; followed suit. Mexico, however, kept up a desultory war to conquer her revolted province. In 1844, a treaty between the United States and Texas for the annexation of the latter as a state of the union was agreed to, but rejected by the Senate. Early in 1845, resolutions for the annexation of Texas were passed by both houses of Congress, and signed by President Tyler. The people of Texas held a convention, adopted a state constitution, and on December 29, Congress, by joint resolution, declared Texas admitted as a state. As Mexico deemed Texas part of her territory, this admission led to war between her and the United States. As a result of that war Mexico recognized the annexation of Texas, and ceded to the United States all of Upper California, comprising the area now occupied by California, Nevada, Utah, part of Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

Jefferson's Bible.

"What is 'Jefferson's Bible,' of which 9,000 copies are to be printed by the government? Will you also please tell what is known of Jefferson's religious views? It has always been stated that he was more or less of an unbeliever in what is known as orthodox Christianity."—W. C., Maysville, Ky.

First, the correspondence of Jefferson with John Adams, Dr. Priestly and others show that as a freethinker he patiently and conscientiously studied the life of Christ and formed a high opinion of his life and teachings, while rejecting everything relating to him of a supernatural character. While president of the United States he occupied his leisure moments by compiling in four parallel columns, from editions of the gospels printed in Greek, Latin, French and English, the salient passages which compositely formed a complete exposition of the moral and ethical teachings of Jesus.

The volume is about an inch thick, and is bound in red morocco. The extracts are neatly pasted in and are accompanied with copious marginal annotations in the handwriting of Jefferson. Among these notes he describes the Roman law of sedition under which Jesus was tried. A tables gives the pages, chapters, and verses from which the clippings were made, and a map of Judea is attached. Judge Lacey, in explaining the character of the work and the reason for the resolution directing it to be printed, told the house that the compilation showed no irreverence, but presented a consolidation of the teachings of Christ, "mingled with only so much of narrative as a Virginia lawyer would hold to be credible," everything of a miraculous nature being studiously omitted. According to the explanations given the book will be reproduced by photo-lithography and will be virtually a fac simile. It is to have an introduction of about twenty-five pages by Dr. Cyrus Adler. So great a value does that gentleman, who is librarian of the National Museum, which is a part of the Smithsonian Institution, put upon Jefferson's little volume that he keeps it under lock and key.

As to Jefferson's views on religion, he rejected all revelation from God; nor did he believe in the miraculous conception of Christ, nor in many of his miracles, nor any of the chief doctrines of orthodox Christianity, such as the fall of man, the need of a Redeemer, etc. To him Christ was but a man, but a man whose moral teachings are worthy of following. Perteachings are worthy of following. Perhaps his views are best understood by reproducing a letter written to William Short in 1820, in which Jefferson describes this work: "I am a materialist; (Jesus) takes the side of spiritualism; He preaches the efficacy of repentance toward the forgiveness of sin; I require a counterpoise of good works to redeem it, etc., etc. It is the innocence of His character, the purity and sublimity of His moral precepts, the eloquence of His inculcations, the beauty of the apologues in which He conveys them, that I so much admire; sometimes, indeed, needing indulgence to Eastern hyperbolism. My eulogies, too, may be founded on a postulate which all may not be ready to grant. Among the sayings and discourses imputed to Him by His biographers, I find many passages of fine imagination, correct morality and of the most lovely benevolence; and others again of so much ignorance, so much absurdity, so much untruth, charlatanism and imposture, as to pronounce it impossible that such contradictions should have proceeded from the same lips. I separate, therefore, the the gold from the dross; restore to Him the former, and leave the latter to the stupidity of some and roguery of others of His disciples. Of this band of seven Corypheus and first corrupter of the doctrines of Jesus. These palpable interpolations and falsification of his doctrines led me to try to sift them apart. I found the work to be obvious and easy, and that His part consisted of the most beautiful morsel of morality which has ever been given to us by man."

English Sovereigns.

"Please give the names of the rulers of England, beginning with the year 1492."—E. D., Scotland, Pa.

The House of Tudor began with Henry VII, who reigned from 1485 to 1509. The list then continues:

Henry VIII—1509 to 1547.
Edward VI—1547 to 1553.
Mary I—1553 to 1558.
Elizabeth—1558 to 1603.

House of Stuart:

James I—1603 to 1625.
Charles I—1625 to 1649, when he was beheaded.

The Commonwealth:

Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653 to 1658.
Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658 to 1659, when he resigned.

House of Stuart restored:

Charles II—1660 to 1685.
James II—1685, deposed 1688.
William III and Mary II—1689; William died 1702, Mary having died in 1694.
Anne—1702 to 1714.

House of Honover:

George I—1714 to 1727.
George II—1727 to 1760.
George III—1760 to 1820.
George IV—1820 to 1830.
William IV—1830 to 1837.
Victoria—1837 to 1901.

House of Saxe Coburg Gotha:

Edward VII—1901.

Ohio State Election.

"Are the same officers to be elected this fall that were for the years of 1894 and 1898 in the state of Ohio?"—C. G., Mulhall, Okla.

The governor, lieutenant governor, state treasurer, attorney general are chosen for two years, and their election comes at the same time as that of members of the general assembly, in November of the odd years—1895, 1897, 1899 and 1901, etc.

The secretary of state and dairy and food commissioner are chosen for two years, but their election comes in the even years—the same as the election of Representatives in Congress—1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902.

The school commissioner is chosen for three years, being elected in 1894, 1897, 1900, 1903, etc.

The state auditor is chosen for four years, being elected in 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904, etc.

The state supreme court consists of six judges, each having a six-year term. One is elected every year.

The board of public works consists of three members, each having a three-year term. One is elected every year.

Every fourth year comes the Presidential election, which comes in the same year as the choice of secretary of state and dairy and food commissioner, and the election of representatives to Congress—1892, 1896, 1900, 1904, etc.

You can figure out the comparisons for yourself. We presume you are interested in the "voting contest" which certain newspapers are running. We are perfectly willing to give such information as the above, because it is a mere statement of fact; but we ask that no one shall query us as to our judgment concerning the vote of the state next fall; nor anything, in fact, that is simply a matter of opinion. We will not reply to any such queries as the latter.

Miscellaneous.

J. F., Bigelow, Minn.: We do not know.

J. L. F., Blithesdale, N. C.: We do not know.

W. A. B., Uhrichsville, O.: We have not the figures.

E. W., Genoa, Ind.: New Year's day, 1864, fell on Friday.

R. C. T., Bellmont, Ill.: We have no means of finding out.

T. E. H., Hickory Flat, Minn.: We regret to say we never saw the story.

X., Newberrytown, Pa.: We are unable to find any record of his name.

L. C., Donovan, Pa.: Bring suit against the company for the value of the goods.

G. H., Corry, Pa.: That is a matter of state law. Ask a lawyer who knows the law in your state. See also answer to H. H. L., Ada, Ore.

P. S. L., Cates, Ind.: The rubbing you send is of a silver dollar made since 1878. The design tells the story. The old silver dollars are an entirely different design.

W. Y., Belleflower, Ill.: We never saw Memorial Day services without a band of music. The religious services are but a part of the observance of Memorial Day.

C. E. M., Columbia college is located in New York city. Yale at New Haven, Conn., and Harvard at Cambridge, Mass. These three colleges are for men. Barnard college is in New York city, and is for women.

M. S., South Charleston, O.: Falling out of the hair which comes on recovery from certain fevers, etc., is generally temporary. The falling due to age is not curable; nor has science found any remedy for the death of the hair due to a microscopic parasite in the hair-sheath.

H. H. L., Ada, Ore.: To answer your question would require a knowledge of the laws and decisions of the courts thereon, for 45 states. You cannot expect us to be able to have this. That is the reason for the rule above which states we will answer no questions of law.

C. W. L., Romulus, N. Y.: The benefits accruing from the Buffalo Pan-American exposition will be from getting people from each of the Americas familiar with the products and industries of all the others, thus leading to increased trade and freer intercommunication.

OTHER FELLOWS' FUN.

BARRING REPEATERS.

When we reflect that every Daughter or Son of the Revolution had at least one ancestor fighting for our independence the wonder is that Great Britain held out so long.—Puck.

WISDOM.

The wise man is recognized by his inability to explain everything.

EASY STEPS FOR LITTLE FEET.

Humor is the eudemonological pessimism which includes within itself a teleological evolutionary optimism, which may cause a realistic, radical and universal reconciliation to appear as possible.—The Kindergarten Magazine.

LEARNED WHERE THEY WERE.

Col. Maltby tells of a neighbor of his at St. David's who went home at a rather unusual hour of the day and said to the family servant:

"Can you tell me of my wife's whereabouts?"

Bridget hesitated for a moment, and then replied:

"Faith, to tell ye the truth, I really believe they are in the wash!"—Philadelphia Times.

BIRDS AND WORMS AND THINGS.

Dennis—'Tis th' ear-rly bur-rd gets th' wur-rm, Misther Casey.

Casey—Tis thet. If ye wa-ant to keep yere head above wather these days, ye ca-an't let th' grass grow under yere feet, Misther Dinnis.—Detroit Free Press.

A DIFFERENCE.

Tim—Is your fadder in jail fer safe keepin'?

Tom—Naw. Safe breakin'.

Superstitions About Children.

In Spain the first kiss of an unbaptized child is regarded as a toothache panacea. In France a fleur-de-lis is supposed to be marked on the body of the seventh son, and he has power of healing with his breath. In Ireland a lock of hair from the head of a posthumous child is said to ward off illness. Mexicans stroke the head of an infant three times to secure health, blonde babies preferred. In certain parts of England a child is not allowed to eat fish or flesh of any mute animal before it is able to talk for fear it will be dumb all its life.—Chicago Tribune.

Missed.

"Is Mr. Green at home?" asked the caller.

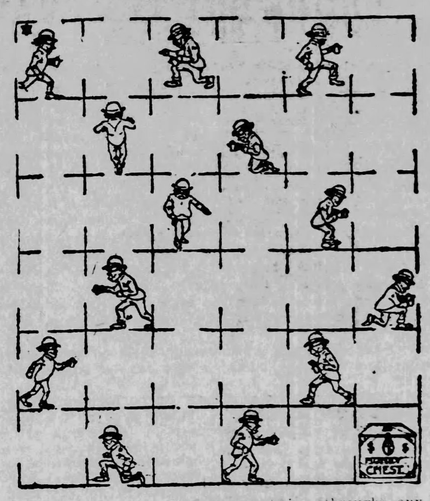
"No, but he will be in very soon," explained Mrs. Green. "He has been planting flowers this morning and has just gone down to the florist's. You see they sent the four o'clocks up, but neglected to send the key to wind them with."—Judge.

His First.

"George," said Mrs. Youngwife, "if you should suddenly come into possession of $1,000,000, what would be the first thing you would do?"

"Get a tub of ice cream soda," replied George.—Indianapolis Sun.

THE BURGLAR AND THE MONEY



Here'e a house of 36 rooms. There is a money chest holding a fortune in one of the corner rooms. A burglar knows this, and he knows also to get the money he must pass through each of the 36 rooms in the house and not pass twice through any one of the rooms; that is, he must not go through the same room twice. Now, how, starting from the star in the upper left-hand corner, does he reach the room in which is the money chest?

BIG DEMAND FOR POSTAL CARDS

Uncle Sam's Printer Turning Out 3,000,000 a Day and That Is Not Enough.

One of the most noticeable developments in the postoffice department is the increasing use of postal cards. The number circulated through the mails is increasing every month and to supply the demand the United States postal printing office up in Rumford Falls, Me., is being run night and day.

It is now turning out 3,000,000 postal cards daily and still the demand increases. New York, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburg, Detroit, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Troy use more postal cards than other cities.

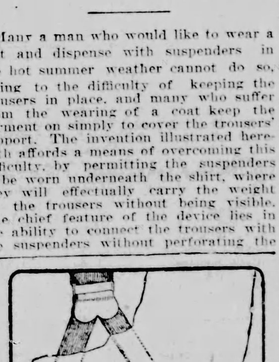
One of the newest and increasing uses for postal cards is to secure opinions on all sorts of subjects. Whenever a business concern, a social organization or a political body wishes to test the state of public feeling on any point now it circulates postal cards.

They are printed so that all the citizen whose opinion is sought needs to do, is to write "yes" or "no" or to affix a mark to a question sign his name and drop the card in the mail box.

It is a simple and effective means of feeling the public pulse and it is helping Uncle Sam's trade in postal cards wonderfully.—New York Sun.

FOR THE SHIRT WAIST WEARER

Many a man who would like to wear a belt and dispense with suspenders in the hot summer weather cannot do so, owing to the difficulty of keeping the trousers in place, and many who suffer from the wearing of a coat keep the garment on simply to cover the trousers' support. The invention illustrated herewith affords a means of overcoming this difficulty, by permitting the suspenders to be worn underneath the shirt, where they will effectually carry the weight of the trousers without being visible. The chief feature of the device lies in the ability to connect the trousers with the suspenders without perforating the



shirt, and also in the facility with which the supporting devices may be applied to ordinary garments. Secured to the band of the trousers in lieu of each button is an M-shaped spring, having a central loop adapted to engage the head of a button. The buttons to be used in connection with this supporting device are inserted in the tabs of the suspenders, the latter being donned prior to the shirt. It will be seen that if the head of the button is pressed outward the slot of the spring will readily slip over it, not only supporting the weight of the trousers, but also serving to hold the shirt in place as well.

BROOKLYN NURSE WHO IS A REAL DUCHESS

It is announced in the London papers that Lady Marie Drummond, the daughter of the late Earl of Perth, has assumed the French titles of the dead nobleman, which were not limited to the male line, but can be inherited by females. Lady Marie is also put down in the "peerage" as entitled to inherit the earldom of Melfort in Scotland, the marriage of the earl's grandson, Lord George Drummond, who lies buried in Trinity churchyard in this city, being ignored, though it was a legal and valid one, and the French honors would naturally pass to Lady Mary Drummond, a professional nurse in Brooklyn, while the earldom of Melfort in Scotland would either pass to her or be declared "in abeyance" between her and her great aunt, Lady Marie.

The Brooklyn nurse could of right call herself Duchess of Melfort, countess of Lussan and Baroness de Controne in France, and Countess of Melfort in Scotland. As not a cent of money goes with the titles, however, perhaps she will not fight her aunt for their possession.

Last Call.

When Opportunity knocked at
His door he said, "I will
Not let him in; I think it is
Some fellow with a bill."
—Indianapolis Sun.

Hats Off!

Brusque heralds of a new queen's sway,
The March winds carry in a wing;
And as they pass they seem to say:
"Hats off to Mistress Spring."
—Philadelphia Press.

Drunkards Cured Secretly

Any Lady Can do it at Home—Costs Nothing to Try.

A new tasteless discovery which can be given in tea, coffee or food. Heartily endorsed by W. C. T. U. and all temperance workers. It does its work so silently and surely that while the coveted wife, sister or daughter looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed even against his will and without his knowledge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 258 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, O., and he will mail a trial package of Golden Specific free to show how easily it is to cure drunkards with this remedy.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for July 6. The Council at Jerusalem—Acts xv:22-23. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—Thus far, Jewish and Gentile Christians, united in love for a common Master, had lived side by side in peace at Antioch of Syria (Psalms cxxxiii:1). This delightful fraternity was disturbed from without. There came to them from Jerusalem certain brethren who asserted that the Gentile believers must be circumcised, that is, they must become Jews before they could be Christians. This doctrine provoked much discussion. Paul and Barnabas resisted it, and probably most of the church sustained them, although, as generally occurs, it may have been that a few, in zealous for the traditions of Israel (Col. ii:8), may have drawn themselves on the other side. The conflict, thus precipitated involved, not only the peace of the church at Antioch, but the future of Christianity. The decision would affect the work of God for all ages and centuries.

REFERENCE.—How shall this perplexing question be settled? In our time Protestants would appeal to the Scripture, as "the only infallible rule of faith." Learned men would quote proof texts. Interpretations of these might differ, leading to a war of words, and in the end believers might be divided as they are now into opposing sects (1 Cor. xi:19). But the New Testament had not been written, and this course could not be followed. It was finally determined to refer the whole matter to the apostles and elders at Jerusalem (verse 2). There were good reasons for this action. The apostles had been with Jesus and had heard His teachings. Moreover, the Holy Spirit had been promised to guide them into the truth (John xvi:13). Besides, the church at Jerusalem was older, the mother of all, and might be supposed to hold luster views of doctrine than other churches.

ASSEMBLY.—Judging from the narrative, it is probable that Paul and Barnabas, on their arrival in Jerusalem, did not at once report the dissensions which led to their visit. They pursued a much wiser course. Proceeding to give an account of their missionary tour, they followed the audience by their questions. In this way the topic was brought up by Pharisaic believers as an original and independent matter, and the apostles and elders were called together to consider it (verse 6). The assembly was not general, like those councils afterward called to settle controverted points. No one was invited from abroad. It was limited to Jerusalem. The subject of Gentile rights had been up several years before upon the conversion of Cornelius (Acts xi:17-18), but the question of circumcision was not raised. Now the crisis of missions is reached. The door to the heathen has been thrown open. The assembly therefore marked a new and important era.

COMMISSION.—This discussion on that occasion, reported in verse 7 to 21, is not assigned by the committee to to-day's lesson. The speaking seemed to be all on one side. They who precipitated the matter appear to have been silent, or they may have been absent. Peter spoke first. Paul and Barnabas followed. Then James, the president of the council, summed up the case and gave a decision which was favorable to the Pauline views. His address was large-hearted and manly. He quoted Scripture to show (verse 17) that it was intended to save the Gentiles (Jer. xvi:19); that the Jewish ritual was only a provisional arrangement (verse 16) looking forward to the fuller dispensation. The speech pleased the assembly, and it was decided that two prominent brethren, Barnabas and Silas (verse 22), should return to Antioch with Paul and Barnabas and report what action had been taken, that there might be no doubt on the subject.

The four commissioners were not allowed to return with merely an oral message, valuable as that might be. They bore letters which put the judgment of the assembly in permanent form. The letter was addressed to "the brethren which are of the Gentiles in Antioch and Syria and Cilicia (verse 23). The very form of that salutation virtually settled all disputes. The letter, and that the men who had preached circumcision went out without authority (verse 24), showing that ministerial license and ordination were necessary in those days to secure sound doctrine. Paul and Barnabas were highly commended in the epistles (verses 25 and 26) for their self-sacrificing labors for Christ. Barnabas and Silas were named as spokesmen for the Jerusalem church (verse 27). These letters were the first written documents, so far as we know, delivered by apostolic authority, the charters of Gentile liberty, to be laid up with the churches.

RESTRAINT.—One feature in the letter deserves special attention (verses 28 and 29). While released from circumcision, the Gentile converts were urged to abstain from meats offered to idols, and from things strangled, and from fornication. Three of these prohibited practices (Lev. xvii:13) were forbidden in the laws of Moses (Deut. xii:23.) This injunction was a prudential measure for the present, destined to pass away, but made now to secure unity in the church. It was felt that so much was retained there could not be peace between the Jewish and Gentile converts (1 Cor. viii:13). The item on social purity was fundamental and abiding. Chastity was at that time unknown among the heathen. Miscellaneous cohabitation was practiced without censure by Roman officials in high station. Here Christianity utters its protest against immorality. It is worthy of comment that this restraint was not purely apostolic; it was declared to be by direction of the Holy Spirit.

CONSOLATION.—There was great rejoicing in the church at Antioch when the letter was read which the apostles sent from Jerusalem. It showed that the former practice was not out of harmony with the teaching of those who had been with Jesus, who had been imbued with the Spirit, and who had been the guardians and promoters of the cause of Christ from the beginning. That doctrinal unity was of the utmost importance. The church might pursue its methods as previously. Otherwise there must have been great and radical changes, and any alteration made in one part would require an alteration in another part. It is no small matter to tear down and rebuild a house. Besides, this agreement drew the church at Antioch into a closer spiritual relation with the church at Jerusalem, strengthening those invisible cords by which separated brethren are bound together. This last point made Judas and Silas the special commissioners, very dear, and prepared all to receive the words of consolation spoken by them. Hence, the occasion became one of fellowship and rejoicing, of great comfort and profit.

SOJOURN.—Men, joined by common thought and feeling, are not easily torn asunder. They find in each other's society that which the heart needs. And so, after their mission had been performed, it was not easy for the brethren to return to Jerusalem. Judas finally took leave homeward, but Silas tarried. The work was most inviting, and he entered into it with enthusiasm, so that the church had recruited its teaching force through the unhappy controversy, one from the mother church being added. This was a matter of the utmost importance. Three men of great natural ability were associated—Barnabas, the good man (Acts xi:24); Paul, the future apostle to the Gentiles; Silas, destined to become the helper of Paul. (Acts xv:40). it would be impossible to estimate the influence of such men upon the church—their diversity of talent serving to reach various elements of population to build up a symmetrical and prosperous body. The three men, moreover, were immensely useful to each other, preparing for their work in later life.

REFLECTIONS.—1. Differences of opinion are sure to arise in any body of thinking people, and they ought to be expected most in those societies where diverse elements are combined. 2. Disagreements in doctrines are not to be deplored in the church. They are rather the evidences of an honest desire to find the truth. 3. When serious doctrines arise, they ought to be carefully and prayerfully considered, even though debate follow and there is an appearance of dissension. There ought to be some form of appeal. With us it is the word of God as found in sacred Scripture. Before the New Testament was written, the apostles, who had been inspired to settle all questions, were authoritative. 4. Jerusalem is it as a mother church. Called to settle the peace who wishes to be called a father rather than to submit and a corporal in the army is now only a "colonel," such declinations have not come under my immediate observation.

"It was this way: I was then traveling for a New York house, as I hail from the metropolis, and I know that I was somewhere in Kentucky. I had slept late that morning in the Pullman, and, after breakfast, I observed in the car a gentleman who had got on board a train at some station at which we had stopped before I got up. They were talking very animatedly, and I observed that each and all addressed one another by the title of 'colonel.' In fact, the word flew around the head of the gentlemen so rapidly that it made me dizzy.

"When the conductor came through, I said to him:

"'Excuse me friend, are we in the state of Kentucky?'

"'Yes, sir,' replied the conductor politely.

"'I thought that every man who fought for the lost cause in the Blue Grass state was a colonel, and the survivors are all colonels still?'

"'You thought right,' answered the conductor, pleasantly. 'I have lived in Kentucky all my life, and have never yet met a private who would admit that he was a private in the late unpleasantness. We only sent colonels to the front, and colonels they still remain, as you see. Why, all of the gentlemen around me are generals. I think an explanation is in order.'

"'So it would certainly seem; to whom do you refer?'

"'Why, have the two gentlemen on the seat in front of me.'

"'Colonel Blood and Colonel Bluegrass.'

"'And the two on the opposite side of the aisle?'

"'Colonel Thoroughbred and Colonel Mint.'

"'What is Colonel Blood's occupation?'

"'He is general passenger agent of this road.'

"'And what does Coonel Bluegrass do?'

"'He is our general ticket agent.'

"'And Colonel Thoroughbred?'

"'Our general freight agent.'

"'How is it Colonel Mint, whose name I like best of all?'

"'General traffic agent.'

"'Have you a general station agent attached to this line?'

"'Why, no, I have not.'

"'Well,' I answered, 'that is a very grave oversight on the part of the directors. The quota of commanders in chief of the rank of general on a railroad line is certainly not filled without a general station agent. I will write to the board of directors and call attention to this serious omission, and I will take pleasure in recommending you for field officer's rank.'

"'What will be very good of you,' replied the conductor, with a smile, as he pipied the conductor, with a smile, as he pointed out to me a strip of meadow where, he said, the finest mint in the world was grown.

"It has always seemed to me that about the only two persons in civil life in the United States who are entitled to be called 'general' are the postmaster General and the attorney General of the United States. Attorneys general of the states, directors general of expositions and others who affix the military title of general to their civil rank have always reminded me of the four Kentucky generals I met on the train that day as we skimmed along the fertile surface of the fair blue grass state."—Washington Star.

A CASE OF "GENERAL."

All of a Party Had That Designation.

"The reported assertion of First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne that, as he entered the Postoffice department as plain 'Mr. Wynne,' he would so retire, calls to mind an incident in Kentucky a few years ago," remarked a well-known correspondent this morning. "Mr. Wynne adheres to his determination, and declines to accept the title that should go only with gold lace and army service, save in the one or two cases in which he will be able to do more to record his name down to posterity as first assistant postmaster general by that one act than by any hundred other acts of his as an official nature. He will become famous as the man who declined the title of 'general,' and if Americans are declining anything in that line from Mr. Astor, as Lord Cliveden, to an up-country justice of the peace who wishes to be called 'judge' rather than 'squire,' and a corporal in the army is now only a 'colonel,' such declinations have not come under my immediate observation.

"It was this way: I was then traveling for a New York house, as I hail from the metropolis, and I know that I was somewhere in Kentucky. I had slept late that morning in the Pullman, and, after breakfast, I observed in the car a gentleman who had got on board a train at some station at which we had stopped before I got up. They were talking very animatedly, and I observed that each and all addressed one another by the title of 'colonel.' In fact, the word flew around the head of the gentlemen so rapidly that it made me dizzy.

"When the conductor came through, I said to him:

"'Excuse me friend, are we in the state of Kentucky?'

"'Yes, sir,' replied the conductor politely.

"'I thought that every man who fought for the lost cause in the Blue Grass state was a colonel, and the survivors are all colonels still?'

"'You thought right,' answered the conductor, pleasantly. 'I have lived in Kentucky all my life, and have never yet met a private who would admit that he was a private in the late unpleasantness. We only sent colonels to the front, and colonels they still remain, as you see. Why, all of the gentlemen around me are generals. I think an explanation is in order.'

"'So it would certainly seem; to whom do you refer?'

"'Why, have the two gentlemen on the seat in front of me.'

"'Colonel Blood and Colonel Bluegrass.'

"'And the two on the opposite side of the aisle?'

"'Colonel Thoroughbred and Colonel Mint.'

"'What is Colonel Blood's occupation?'

"'He is general passenger agent of this road.'

"'And what does Coonel Bluegrass do?'

"'He is our general ticket agent.'

"'And Colonel Thoroughbred?'

"'Our general freight agent.'

"'How is it Colonel Mint, whose name I like best of all?'

"'General traffic agent.'

"'Have you a general station agent attached to this line?'

"'Why, no, I have not.'

"'Well,' I answered, 'that is a very grave oversight on the part of the directors. The quota of commanders in chief of the rank of general on a railroad line is certainly not filled without a general station agent. I will

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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GEN. CHAFFEE DISAPPROVES.

General Chaffee has disapproved of the findings of the court-martial which tried Major Waller and Lieut. Day, of the Marine corps, for executing insurrectos in the Island of Samar, without a trial. The finding was acquittal in both cases. Gen. Chaffee says the killing of the natives "partook more of unlawful retaliation than of a justifiable act of war."

Major Waller, at the time of giving the order, was prostrate with fever, suffering greatly from exposture and the awful hardships through which he had passed, and evidently, in the opinion of General Chaffee, he was mentally irresponsible at the time. Therefore he approves of so much of the finding as is to the effect that the major was not guilty of murder. But he refuses to approve the acquittal of Major Waller on the minor charge.

He disapproves of the finding in the case of Lieut. Day, who acted under Major Waller's direct orders. While recognizing the extreme gravity of a subordinate taking upon himself to disobey the positive orders of his superior, Gen. Chaffee believes that Lieut. Day, knowing the prostration and illness of Major Waller, should have disobeyed his orders in this case.

The findings of the court-martial in both cases, with the evidence, and Gen. Chaffee's letter of disapproval now go to President Roosevelt for his action. It is a very delicate matter which is thus presented to him, but the people of the United States believe that his wisdom and familiarity with military law will lead to a final finding which will meet the approval of all.

OUR TRADE WITH AFRICA.

The partitioning of Africa among the great European powers within the past quarter of a century or so, has led, of course, to the exploitation of the natural resources of the Dark Continent. This has in turn had a beneficial effect on commerce. Africa imported in 1801 goods valued at $429,500,000, and now stands fourth among the grand divisions of the world in international commerce. Europe, North America and Asia surpass Africa as consumers.

Of Africa's imports, only about 5 per cent comes from the United States. Our total exports thereto amounted to $19,489,849 in 1900, and in 1901 to $25,542,610—an increase of nearly 33 per cent. The field is an enormous one, and African imports will increase steadily in volume. Our share in this trade could be made much larger if our exporters would take the trouble to cultivate this trade. It seems that there is a chronic indisposition among Americans to study the needs of any foreign nations. Those of Europe, South America, Asia and Africa are inviting fields, but we have never done what we should to develop our export trade to their peoples.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Bishop Lawrence, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of eastern Massachusetts, addressed a protest to President Roosevelt against "the cruel treatment of Filipino insurgents by American soldiers." The President replied in a letter in which he says: "I hope it is unnecessary to say that no one in the country can be more anxious than I am—save perhaps Secretary Root—to discover and punish every instance of barbarity by our troops in the Philippines." Further on he explains his idea of barbarity by saying that "no provocation, however great, can be accepted as an excuse for the misuse of the necessary severity of war, and, above all, not for torture of any kind or shape."

This is well, and accords with the consensus of opinion among all Americans whose judgment in this matter is not based upon cranky theories or mushy humanitarianism. It will be noted that the President reminds the bishop of "the necessary severity of war." War is not a pink tea, nor a society function. The most humane war is one that is waged so promptly that the enemy gets discouraged and yields all the sooner. But torture is not admissible. You may shoot an enemy, but you can not put him to the torture.

The President also informs Bishop Lawrence that he has reserved the right of review in all trials by court-martial. This shows that he is not disposed to shirk any duty, although it may be a very unpleasant one. He can not hope to please the anti-imperialists in any case. If he does not cashier every officer whom rumor has charged with cruelty, they will raise a howl. If he should attempt to please that class, he would earn the merited condemnation of every patriotic American. There is no fear, however, that he will deal unjustly with any officer or enlisted man. He has the confidence of all, and has earned it by his uprightness and strong sense of justice and equity.

The removal of something like 100,000 people from Martinique to new homes is a spectacle of which the world has not seen the like since the migrations of the primitive races—when Asia came into Europe.

The papers which are seriously discussing Senator Patterson, of Colorado, are simply burning incense before his overweening self-importance.

The beef packers are obeying the mandate of the court, but the price of beef remains at the top notch.

The farmers rejoice at the splendid rains which are making the crops hump themselves.

SENATOR HOAR'S SPEECH.

The speech of Senator Hoar on the Philippine bill was the ablest that the clique of "little Americans" can produce; but it fails to convince the intelligent and patriotic American of the correctness of the attitude of this group of malcontents—the lineal successors of the Blue Light Federalists who were opposed to the war of 1812, and of the Whigs who antagonized the Mexican war and the acquisition of Upper California.

Senator Hoar's argument culminates in a demand that congress shall declare the ultimate purpose of the United States with regard to the Philippines. This is a demand which can not, should not, and will not be granted. It is not the question before this government. The soundness of our title to the islands is unimpeachable and unopposed. The immediate problem is to extinguish the embers of war that still glow, and then to give the people a form of government suited to their needs, and under which the industries and resources of the islands may be developed to the best advantage of the Filipinos and of ourselves.

The ultimate disposition of the islands is a matter for the future. At present the people, as a mass, are utterly unfitted for self-government. When they will become so, is a matter no man of this generation can tell. Not ourselves, and probably not our children, will live to see the Filipinos, through the influences of education and civilization, welded into a homogeneous people, and elevated above the tribal stage of development in which the great majority of them now are. Nor has this congress, nor any other congress, the moral or the constitutional right to bind future congresses in a matter of this kind. A resolution declaring the future of the Philippines could be repealed or amended by any future congress at its will. Senator Hoar's main contention is therefore a dodge, a humbug, and unworthy a man of his reputation and standing.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

The death of the British ambassador to the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote, was not unexpected; but this does not render the event less a matter of regret to all Americans who realize his cordial friendliness to the United States. Not that he ever hesitated to do his full duty to his own country and to the government of which he was the representative. Sir Julian was imbued with a broad and deep feeling of race fellowship, and of cordial sympathy with American institutions, as the outgrowth of the basic ideas which have made Great Britain one of the mightiest of world-powers.

His experience in governmental affairs covered more than a generation, his official career, beginning in 1865. He was appointed British minister to Washington in 1889; in 1893 he post was raised to that of ambassador. Within those years he had to deal with many perplexing problems of international statesmanship. First came the negotiations which ended in the satisfactory settlement of the Behring sea sealing controversy. Next, and of vastly greater importance, was the Venezuelan boundary question, which was brought to an acute stage by Cleveland's remarkable message. A man of less diplomatic experience than Sir Julian could easily have bungled that affair, and even brought on war as its outcome. As it was, the arbitration settled the matter peacefully, and with credit to ourselves and to Great Britain. All through the troublous times of the Spanish war, his cool-headed and sagacious course was most creditable, and his advice as to the policy to be pursued by Great Britain largely influenced her course at a time when the jealousies of the nations of continental Europe might have easily caused intervention and the beginning of a war whose outcome none could have foreseen.

CICADA YARNS.

Here is a sample of the absurd ignorance of a "special correspondent," in a rural town. It is taken from the Cincinnati Times-Star of last evening:

Bloomington, Ind., May 19.—The 17-year-locusts have made their appearance here in countless numbers. Trees and all vegetation are covered with the pests, that are causing untold destruction to crops. Farmers are much alarmed at the visitation and devastation being done.

The only truth stated in this is that the seventeen-year cicada has appeared, and in immense numbers, as is always the case. The rest is pure falsehood. The cicada does not destroy crops. It does not eat at all, so far as scientists have been able to find out. The farmers are not alarmed, unless they are extremely ignorant. There is no "devastation" being done. The only damage—and that is generally trivial—is from the female depositing her eggs in a line of small cavities which she schoops out with her ovipositor in the young twigs of this year's growth. These twigs will die and fall off next autumn. But no material damage is done by this. In orchards, especially, it has the same effect as pruning; and the next year after a cicada season is usually marked by a magnificent crop of fruit, because of the pruning by the insects.

THE BEEF TRUST.

The first shot in the legal battle against the beef trust has been fired. The United States court at Chicago granted a temporary restraining order against the packers. This was not opposed by their chief counsel, who told the court that, as his clients denied all the charges against them, the order could not harm them. This seems to indicate that the packers will endeavor to establish the legality of the actions of which the government complains. But, on the other hand, if the charges are not true ,the restraining order is superfluous and the packers could have disposed of the whole matter at once by establishing that fact.

The fact appears to be that the legal battle will be against the Sherman anti-trust law, and the question whether the courts are able, under it, to control the trusts. If the law is proved to be ineffective against combinations, then it will devolve upon congress to attempt to amend it so that it will be effective, if the powers delegated to it by the constitution will allow this to be done.

The influence of heredity and environment are well illustrated by the record of the "Jukes" family, in the Hudson valley. Its ancestor was a woman of criminal tendencies, who died in 1827. Out of her 800 descendants, 700 were criminals and were convicted at least once each. Thirty-seven among them were executed for murder. In trying and punishing this family the people have paid $3,000,000.

THE ROCHAMBEAU STATUE.

The ceremonies of the final unveiling of the statue of Count de Rochambeau, at Washington, is not a mere expression of honor to that eminent French general; nor is it merely international courtesy with which the head of the French army, an admiral of the French navy, and the accompanying guests of the nation, have been receive. The elaborate proceedings mark the nation's recognition of the substantial aid France gave to our struggle for independence by sending an army under Rochambeau and a fleet under De Grasse to aid us against her hereditary foe.

The contrast between the present conditions and those existing when that aid was sent, could hardly be more striking. Now we find all the great nations of the world seeking our good will. But in 1780, there was not one of the European nations then existing that was not either absolutely indifferent or openly hostile to the colonies. The fundamental idea of the Declaration of Independence was more than distasteful to monarchs who claimed to rule by divine right. It was, in their view, something like heresy to assume that all power comes from the people.

It was no love for popular government which made Louis XVII espouse our cause. It was simply a move in the war against England. With all the traditional Bourbon incapacity to realize the march of events, the French king did not realize that the leaven of popular sovereignty was working among his own people; nor did he dream of the tremendous upheaval of the French revolution, which brought him to the guillotine, and sowed, in blood and fire, the seeds from which eventually was to spring the French republic of to-day.

He aided us merely to injure England, but the French people sympathized with our aims and purposes; and the cordial support we received in the closing campaign of the Revolution is to be credited to them, rather than to their sovereign. The honors at Washington are paid to the people of France, and to the memory of the gallant Rochambeau, who fought not merely under orders from his monarch, but from a hearty sympathy with the colonies.

CUBA AND OUR FLAG.

Some of our absent-minded Democratic friends are using a bit of faulty logic. They quote President Roosevelt's words that wherever the flag is put up it will "stay put," and contrast it with the fact that the American flag "came down" in Cuba on May 20.

The Stars and Stripes were never raised in Cuba to indicate American possession. While the Spanish flag still floated over that island, on the eve of the outbreak of the war, the United States congress passed resolutions declaring the people of Cuba "are, and of right, ought to be free and independent," and further declaring that, as to the outcome of the war then proclaimed, "the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

The flag went up in Cuba as the symbol of military occupancy, not territorial possession, precisely as it did on the walls of Pekin. The conditions which required our armed intervention having passed, the flag came down, in obedience to the pledge given by congress to the world, through the adoption of the Teller resolution, quoted above, in April, 1898.

The scrupulous keeping of that pledge has amazed European nations. In the face of the world we pledged ourselves to give independence to Cuba. It was deemed a bit of hypocrisy, for none of the great nations believed that pledge would be kept. They recalled that King Wilhelm of Prussia, at the outbreak of the war with France in 1871, made a similar proclamation; yet Germany took Alsace and Lorraine, and a billion-dollar wah indemnity. England intervened in Egypt in 1881, to restore order and establish peace, and pledged herself to withdraw; but she is there still, and no British statesman dreams of withdrawal.

The United States has kept its pledge in letter and in spirit. To deliver Cuba from Spanish bondage has cost us something like $400,000,000, and the lives of many brave men. We have asked no recompense; we shall ask none. We have set an example to the world of unselfishness—an example as rare as it is magnificent.

But as to the future of the new-born republic? Were its people of Anglo-Saxon blood, fitted by centuries of race-experience in the difficult art of self-government, the outlook would be promising. But the Latin races do not show the same capacity. The history of the Spanish-speaking republics to the south of us has been one of turmoil and revolution. And Cuba, with her admixture of Spaniards and negroes, with the problem presented by the dense ignorance of the majority of her people, has without doubt troublous times in store.

We intervened in Cuba against Spain to put an end to a chronic state of war, that was a constant source of friction and loss to our commerce. We can not permit domestic disturbance and attempts at revolution in the new republic, for the same reason. It is to be noted, in the long history of Cuban revolts against Spain, that each outbreak was the result of distress among the people. When trade conditions were good, and her people prosperous, they were contented. When economic conditions changed, and an era of hard times set in, the people revolted.

Obtaining independence has not solved the economic problems of the Cuban people. So long as the people prosper, they will be contented. When hard times come, there will be revolt against the republic. Then it may dawn upon the leaders in that country that Cuba's welfare demands the free admission of her products into the markets of the United States, and that this can be had only by annexation. Then will come such a request, which should be granted. Then the flag of the United States will go up, not as a sign of armed intervention and military rule, but as the symbol of national sovereignty—and it will "stay put."

History repeats itself. The copperheadism of the Democratic leaders during the civil war kept that party out of power for a generation; but the latter-day leaders are repeating the same folly.

DON'T FAIL TO READ "NONE BUT THE BRAVE—"

Our present serial, "The Colonials," will speedily be completed. It will be followed immediately by a thrilling story of Arnold's treason, by Hamblen Sears, entitled "None But the Brave—"

"None But the Brave" is a story of historic value, attractively written, and has been considered by many a strong rival to "Janice Meredith."

The moods of a maid and the adventures of a Revolutionary hero are worked up into one of the most fascintating and exciting tales yet written about the stirring days of the Revolution.

Merton Balfort, the hero, and his fellow soldiers, John Acton and Robert Curtis, are bound up together by both choice and circumstance, much as were "The Three Guardsmen," and their adventures are no less thrilling and romantic than the deeds of those classic heroes of Dumas' immortal fiction.

Rarely has there appeared in fiction a maid of such versatile powers to charm and pierce the soul of a lover as the tantalizing Royalist, Deborah Philipse, for whom the hero gets into trap after trap, risking life and honor for her sake, only to be ignored and insulted a few minutes after, until—but that's the story.

Everyone who loves to read of galloping cavaliers, brave sword play, desperate adventure and the flash and charm of a game of hearts must read "None But the Brave."

AN AMENDMENT NEEDED.

Senator Frye calls attention to one omission in the constitution of the United States. Suppose the President-elect should die between the meeting of the electors of each state in January, and the 4th of March; who would be inaugurated President? Such a contingency has never arisen, but it might happen at any quadrennium. The constitution does not declare what shall be done in such case, and the matter is one which is above the legislative powers of congress.

Senator Frye makes the suggestion that the vice president-elect should be declared the successor to the Presidency in this case, as he would be when a vacancy occurs in the Presidency after the inauguration. This would be the proper thing to do, even without a constitutional provision; but the matter is one which should be settled by an amendment to the nation's organic law. If this emergency should arise, at a time when partisanship ran high in the nation, the lack of an explicit provision might lead to violence and a revolutionary condition. The Boston Advertiser, speaking of the matter, well says:

Nobody who remembers the state of the public mind in the first weeks of 1877, when there was a dispute as to the legality of the casting of certain electoral votes, can think without something like a shudder of what might happen if, when the word of the electors had been completed and their official existence ended, the man chosen for President should die before being inaugurated. For, in that event, as matters stand, even the clumsy and questionable device of an electoral commission, such as settled the dispute twenty-five years ago by a vote of eight to seven, could not be resorted to.

Congress should provide, without delay, for such a contingency. A resolution providing an amendment to the constitution should be adopted at the present session and be submitted to the state legislatures for ratification.

Now that Carrie Nation and Mary Elizabeth Lease are divorced the public will await with interest to see how courageous are the marriageable men of Kansas.

This is great weather for the farmers and crops are getting a splendid start. Looks as if the husbandmen will have another prosperous year.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

First Hague Arbitration.

The first treaty negotiated under the arbitration provisions of the Hague conference was signed last week at the State Department. This is a treaty with Mexico, which provides for the settlement by arbitration of what is known as the Pius fund dispute. The fund in question was established when the present state of California was part of the territory of Mexico for the support of missions in California and Lower California. The question involved is as to the distribution of the fund and arrears of interest. The main point of interest in the matter has regard to the procedure under the treaty. The United States government is to name as an arbitrator one of its representatives on The Hague tribunal and Mexico is to do likewise. The third arbitrator is to be chosen by both governments from among the other members of the permanent tribunal. The working out of the plan will be watched with interest.

Peace Rumors.

Once again rumors are current of the near approach of peace in South Africa. While no definite indications have been given of the course which the negotiations have been taking, the impression of a favorable outcome has been growing, and it has been strengthened by the calling of a cabinet council shortly after the arrival of the Boer delegates at Pretoria. Some of the London journals express the belief that the British representatives have endeavored to put an end to a habit of procrastination on the part of the Boer leaders by presenting them with what is practically an ultimatum. Others take the view that peace is practically assured. The latter view seems to have taken a strong hold upon the operation on the Stock Exchange, for there has been considerable buying of consols, and of what are regarded as gilt-edged South African shares. A press dispatch, cabled after the conclusion of the cabinet council Friday, announced that the government regarded the war as practically ended.

Malvar's Order.

General Malvar, the principal insurgent chief, has not only surrendered all the forces under his control but has ordered all insurgents to submit to American sovereignty and requested the Filipino junta in Hong Kong to shut up shop. It really looks as if the American administrators, governors and teachers were to have a fair chance, at last, to show what they can do for the betterment of the conditions of life in those islands.

Benefits to Cuba.

One of the results of the American occupation of Cuba which is not generally known or appreciated has been the creation of a more comprehensive system of railroads than the island has hitherto enjoyed. It is now about two years since a plan was formed for connecting the railroad lines in Havana with Santiago de Cuba, the second city of Cuba, and funds were provided for this purpose by a syndicate, the principal share in the work being assumed by Sir William C. Van Horne, chairman of the Canadian Pacific railway. The project was not undertaken without serious obstacles being encountered, but it was prosecuted with energy and success, the announcement having been made last week that the entire line is now completed. It should be noted that not only will the new road serve to develop the latent agricultural and mineral resources of a hitherto largely undeveloped part of the island, but the plans of the syndicate, which built and equipped the road, include active steps for the colonization and improvement in the territory tributary to the new system. Another legacy of American occupation is about 5,000 miles of telegraph lines established by the United States Signal Corps which have been transferred to the new government. This system is said to have brought no less than $100,000 into the Cuban treasury within the past year, besides transmitting official messages, which at the same rate would have cost more than $200,000.

Iowa Prohibition Law.

The Supreme court of Iowa has rendered a decision, in the case of Hanaphy vs. The State, which is said practically to nullify the prohibitory law in the sixty counties in which it is in force in the state. Hanaphy was the agent of an Illinois liquor company and took orders for the shipment of liquors to certain parties in the state. The trial court held that this was not a violation of the liquor law. The Supreme court of the state, with seeming reluctance, felt constrained to hold that under the decisions of the Supreme court of the United States the transaction came within the definition of interstate commerce, and that as such it could not be made punishable under the laws of the state.

Taft's Mission.

It is said that in the Clerical party at Rome there is intense disappointment at the terms of the official notification received at the Vatican of the coming of the United States commission headed by Governor Taft, and much doubt expressed as to whether the Vatican will receive the commission. It does not seem possible that the Vatican shares in this disappointment or that there is any real foundation for the doubt. It is easy to see how the report that the United States was about to send an "embassy" to the Sovereign Pontiff might rouse unwarranted hopes and dreams in the Clerical salons of Rome, and how great might be the disappointment when it was made clear that the American commission had no political significance whatever. But there are statesmen in the Vatican, and these could never have fancied for a moment that it was possible for the United States to recognize, directly or indirectly, any government or power in Italy but one, the government at the Quirinal.

Sheep Raising in the West.

There is a falling off in the sheep-raising industry in the eastern states, and the fact appears to be that the sheep industry is moving westward. There are in Montana to-day, according to the estimates of Secretary of State Hay, made recently in the Butte Inter-Mountain, close to 4,600,000 sheep. This is several hundred thousand in excess of the number two years ago. The slopes of the Rocky Mountains are particularly adapted to sheep raising. In no other place in the United States do sheep thrive and multiply as in Montana. This, probably, is the reason the sheep industry is falling off in the eastern states and increasing there. A great deal of eastern capital in the business has been transplanted to Montana. There has been a falling off of 31 per cent in the number of sheep in the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. In 1895 there were in Maine 284,345 sheep; last year the number was reduced to 236,495; New Hampshire, 106,233 in 1895, and only 48,206 last year, and in Vermont the numbers in 1895 and 1901 were respectively 226,938 and 142,506. It will be seen from these figures that Montana has about ten times as many sheep as these three states combined.

Postponed the Sale.

Both houses of Danish parliament voted last week to postpone action on the treaty for the sale of the West Indian Islands to the United States until a plebiscite has been taken on the proposition. The prorogation of the parliament followed. Under the circumstances it was necessary to secure an extension of the time for the ratification of the treaty, and a proposition to that effect was made by Secretary Hay. It appears that the Danish government has acceded to the proposal, and as a result the time for the ratification of the treaty has been extended to July 24, 1903. The new parliament will meet in September, and it is expected that the election s will produce such a change in the complexion of the parliament that the ministry may count upon an unconditional ratification of the treaty.

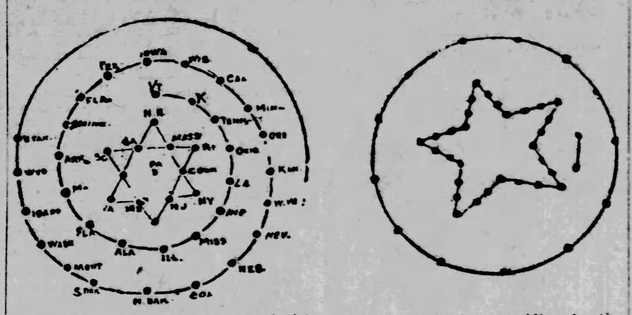
The Swedish Strike.

Success seems to have attended the efforts of the labor leaders in the strike initiated by them in Sweden. That strike was begun as a demonstration in support of universal suffrage. While it was still in progress the Minister of Justice declared that universal suffrage was too violent a reform, and that he could hold out no hope of a solution of the question at the present or the coming session of Parliament. Subsequently, however, the leader of the Agrarians in the Rigsdag offered an amendment to the government suffrage bill providing for the introduction of a bill providing for universal suffrage in 1904. This amendment was passed by a close vote, but the action of the house seemed to satisfy the labor leaders, and the strike was declared off.

Iron and Steel.

To show how exceptionally favorable all conditions have been for the iron trade in America during the last four years the New York Post cites the record of a conservative independent company that has not been in any trust or combination. This company paid 2 per cent dividends in 1892 and 6 in 1893. From then until 1898 it was unable to pay anything. In 1898 it distributed 5 per cent to shareholders; in 1899 it paid 13; in 1900 and 1901, 12 per cent annually; while in 1902 it has paid 16 per cent to date, and is likely to make the year's full payment 20. One result of the apparently insatiable demand for iron and steel that has characterized the American trade in those later years has been the expansion of the output of steel in the United States to such an extent that in 1901 this country produced twice as much steel as Germany and three times as much as Great Britain.

NEW DESIGNS FOR STARS IN THE AMERICAN FLAG



The above show the plans of Artist Vogt and Congressman Shafroth for arranging the stars representing the various states in the proposed new national banner. Congressman Shafroth's design is the one on the left providing for the addition of new states from time to time by placing stars in the outward line of the spiral. Artist Vogt's plan is to add new stars inside the outward circle of the original thirteen.

SHAFT TO MARK FIRST ENGLISH COLONY IN AMERICA

A memorial shaft is being erected on Gosnold's Island in Cuttyhunk Pond, Mass., where Bartholomew Gosnold and his companions in 1602 planted the first English colony in America. The cornerstone probably will be laid on May 24 next, the 300th anniversary of Gosnold's landing.

Gosnold first stepped ashore on Cuttyhunk Island, but it was on a small islet (now known as Gosnold's Island), in a fresh water pond at the west end of the island, where he built a fort and storehouse, and traded with the Indians. This storehouse is supposed to have been the first habitation built on this coast by Europeans.

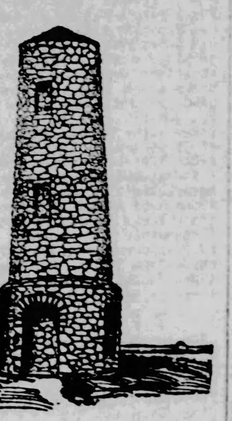
Gosnold was accompanied by thirty-two men, eight of whom were mariners. Among the others, a clergyman, Gabriel Archer, a journalist, and James Rosier, who wrote an account of the voyage and presented it to Sir Walter Raleigh. Gosnold discovered the islands known as the Elizabeth islands and named them in honor of the Queen of England.

Plans for the memorial are in charge of a committee headed by ex-Congressman Randall, of Massachusetts. It is to be a plain shaft, sixty feet high, so high above the surrounding objects at the wedge-like point of land between Buzzard's bay and Vineyard Sound as to be an inevitable landmark for every vessel passing through those waterways. The shaft will cost approximately $5,000.

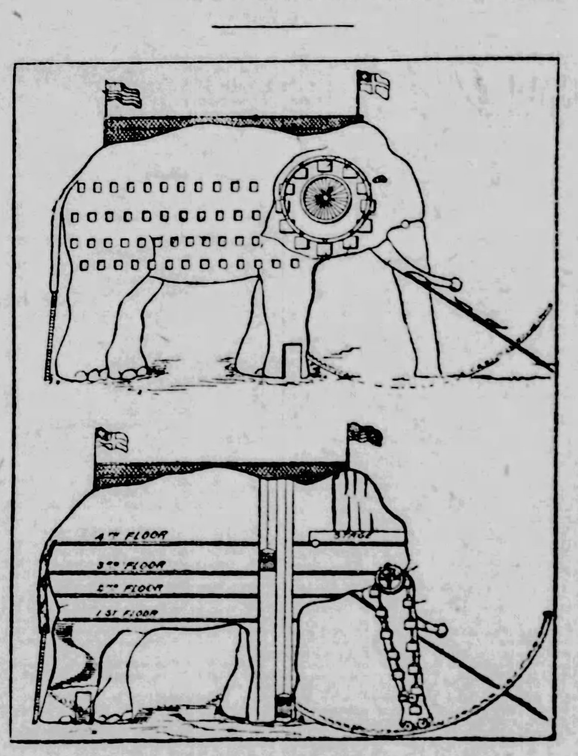
The first section of the shaft will have a diameter of 18 feet, tapering to 12 feet. The interior chamber will be 9 feet in diameter at the base. While the tower is actually hollow, it is practically solid and impervious from the outside.

At the height of 12½ feet from the base will be false windows on all four sides. The wall rises 16 feet 2 inches farther before the second windows are reached. The main arches of the base are to be 10 feet high and 5 feet wide. These will be recessed about 6 or 8 inches and backed by flat-faced rough stone. Inside one of them will be the cornerstone, containing lead plates telling the story of Gosnold and the erection of the memorial shaft. The whole aim has been to raise a monument which shall be as nearly imperishable as possible.

After its completion and dedication the memorial will be turned over to the Massachusetts Historical society.—Chicago Tribune.



IRON ELEPHANT FOR ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

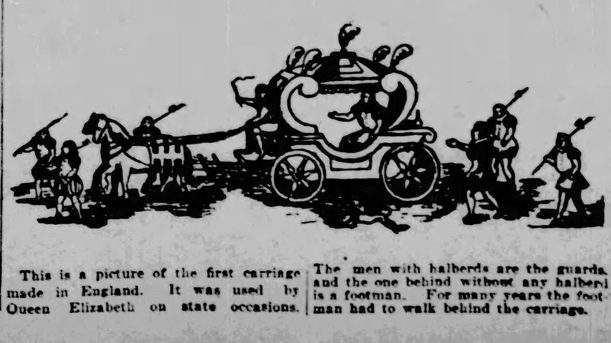


Joseph Husak, of Chicago, is prepared to out-Ferris Ferris at the St. Louis exposition, or at any other exposition which may come along and make room for his "iron elephant," 300 feet long and 250 feet in height, or for his "Jonah's whale," 50 feet long and big in girth in proportion.

The "iron elephant" is the chief feature and creation of Mr. Husak's inventive faculty, and he purposes to adapt the metal beast to more uses than the Indian beast is capable of in the flesh. The body of the animal is to be four stories in height, the floors to be reached by elevators running in the legs of the creature. The first floor is to be used and rented for small show rooms; the second floor for a cafe and restaurant, and furnish entrance to the elephant's trunk, which is to be constructed to pull the cars up and down and at the same time swing. The third flood will be used for all sorts of amusements, and serve as an entrance to the "Chute the Chutes," and to the small Ferris wheels in each ear of the elephant. The fourth floor can be used for a theatre or music hall, placing the stage in the head of the beast. On top of the creature will be a roof garden or an observatory. The eyes will be two gigantic searchlights, and the tail might be used by some inventor to show a new fire escape. All signals may be trumpeted from this structure, and electric power will be used to run the different devices.

Mr. Husak's whale will be in proportions to simulate the real thing. Even the interior of the animal will be constructed according to economy of nature, only that entrance to the inside through the mouth will be through an uplifted upper jaw. Windows will be provided, and the whale, swimming in a circular tank, will be operated by electricity, rising and sinking at the slightest wish of the operator.—Chicago Tribune.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S CARRIAGE.



This is a picture of the first carriage made in England. It was used by Queen Elizabeth on state occasions. The men with halberds are the guards, and the one behind without any halberd is a footman. For many years the footman had to walk behind the carriage.

Current Events.

Capt. Crawford, chief of the constabulary of Batnagas province, Philippines, issues a roseate report of the progress of the natives.

Representative Shattuc, of Ohio, in a speech on immigration bill, said Canadians smuggle immigrants across the border by wholesale; Chinese get in by a similiar route.

Submarine boats declared by naval officers about to change warship building as much as Ericsson's Monitor; one boat can drive away a fleet.

Governors of Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota lead parade in Grand Army encampment at Rock Island, on May 31. H. M. Trimble chosen commander and J. N. Vernon, of Chicago, vice commander.

South Dakota bandits revived James brothers' methods in robbing banks at Scotland and Ethan.

Gen. Lloyd Wheaton relieved from duty in Philippines, praised by Chaffee, who called soldiers' attention to his good record.

E. H. Harriman forming new Chicago-Pacific coast route by combining the Alton, Kansas City Southern and Southern Pacific lines. Will bring Chicago in closer touch with Mexico and the gulf.

Grand Trunk west-bound Montreal train wrecked at Mishawaka, Ind., last night; four coaches smashed and several passengers hurt, but none fatally. Wreck due to defective switch.

Dying miners in Coal Creek, Tenn., disaster wrote farewell letters to families found with bodies yesterday; had lived entombed for hours before gas killed them.

President Roosevelt, at unveiling of Colonial Dames' monument to soldiers of Spanish war, said United States redeemed promise to Cuba to the letter.

Bishop Thoburn told senate Philippines committee that American occupation of islands was an act of God, and should be continued.

President Roosevelt received distinguished Frenchmen sent by President Loubet to represent French republic at unveiling of the Rochambeau statue.

Mob of 4,000 armed men at Lansing, Texas, burns criminal at stake and tortures him while he is dying. Companion whom he implicated in crime, is saved by officers, who remove him to another section of the country.

Presbyterian general assembly adopts report of creed revision committee by a practically unanimous vote.

Tammany leaders abolish finance committee and vest control of the organization in a committee of three.

Attorneys for packers decide to send circular announcements to all their agents warning them to obey Judge Grosscup's order.

Freight officials of western lines unwilling to withdraw reduced tariffs.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced purchase of the Monon road by Southern and Louisville and Nashville lines.

House amended immigration bill to prevent exclusion of actors, artists, singers, college professors, and preachers by contract labor provision.

John Hays Hammond, mining engineer, bought Camp Bird mine at Ouray, Colo., for $4,000,000, from Thomas F. Walsh, will sail for America at once.

Cloudburst at Decorah, Ia., caused drowning of three persons, two foodes and scores of houses washed away.

Agricultural department revised estimate of 1901 grain yield placed wheat at 748,460,748 bushels and corn at 1,522,519,000 bushels.

Presbyterian General Assembly appointed committee to act with other churches in securing uniform divorce and marriage laws in United States.

Mine explosion at Fernie, British Columbia, killed 109 men; 24 escaped. Miner broke a rule and lighted his pipe in the shaft.

Republican leaders reach compromise agreement on Cuban reciprocity and legislative obstacles to other important bills are disappearing.

Trolley car at Easton, Pa., ran away on steep hill and killed two men.

President revokes order that would have made General Miles acting secretary of war for one day during absence of Secretary Root at Rochambeau unveiling.

Bishop Thoburn, testifying before Senate Philippine committee, says human life is safer in Hong Kong than in Chicago, and that eastern city is better governed.

Prices bid for supplying beef to Indian schools show that so-called packers' trust charged more than independent concerns, who were awarded a majority of the contracts.

Railroad officials pleased at injunction forbidding packers accepting freight rebates; latter's demands for rate privileges called insatiable.

Constitutionality of Sherman anti-trust law will be attacked by packers; claim made federal Supreme court never has passed on the law.

Countess of Buena Vista sues General John R. Brooke for $25,000 for alleged wrongful abrogation of slaughter-house privileges in Havana.

Charles Neff, serving term in Joliet penitentiary, is known to be innocent and is taking punishment in order to save reputation of woman.

Merchants and managers of Chicago buildings store away thousands of tons of soft coal in anticipation of a strike at mines.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in lecture to Bible class says man with most money is not most successful in true meaning of word.

FOREIGN.

President Loubet, of France, and Czar reviewed Russian troops; Czar toasted friendship of France and Russia, which he said, would strengthen peace.

Cuba facing financial crisis; less than $1,000,000 in treasury and customs receipts falling off. President Palma says republic must live within its income.

British cavalry officers will not be compelled to keep polo ponies and hounds hereafter; army education to be on different lines.

Czar of Russia and M. Loubet, at a banquet after a military review in St. Petersburg, say tie between France and Russia guarantees peace of Europe.

Paris aeronaut announced as result of 25 ascents that warmer atmosphere exists at a level of 2,000 feet.

German firm offered China $20,000,000 yearly for exclusive right to prepare opium.

President Palma, of Cuba, will read message to-day. Castillo, member of the House of Representatives, resigned because resolution was not adopted.

Pope may decline to recognize Taft commission, as Rome because United States specified mission is purely business, not political.

Arrival of the United States cruiser Topeka at Port-au-Prince has a pacifying effect on Hayti.

Secretary Hay proposes to Denmark an extension of one year's time for ratification of the West Indies treaty.

French minister of colonies gives instructions to make all possible arrangements for the embarkation of the inhabitants of Martinique, if it becomes necessary for them to quit the island.

Bill is to be introduced in Cuban legislature granting pardon to all American prisoners on the island.

Dispatches at Hamburg from Guatemala announce the destruction of Quezaltenango by an earthquake, but may relate to the disaster of April.

Vatican believes Archbishop Ireland may be named among the candidates for the archdiocese of New York.

United States commission introduces English as the official language of courts and customs in the Philippines.

American scientists at Martinique Island get close to Mont Pelee, and declared only mud, steam, and gas were emitted. No trace of lava found.

First reports from scientists in India show volcanoes gave warning of approaching activity, which were ignored by islanders.

Chile and Argentine agree to limit armaments and arbitrate questions in dispute.

Convicted thief throws two stones at King Victor and his spouse while in their carriage at Naples.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and three Canadian ministers will attend colonial conference in London. Canadian trade for year reached $420,000,000.

Barring of peers not yet of age from British coronation ceremony leaves only pages of honor to represent youth of the realm.

Kaiser Wilhelm will have a special naval attache for Admiral O'Neill during his visit to Germany, and plans other honors for America.

Paris newspapers express joy over friendliness of foreign nations shown at Cronstadt. Annapolis and Madrid, Alliance Francaise congratulated.

Mgr. O'Gorman will be spokesman of American Philippine commission at Rome. Pope's letter to Gibbons shows how members will be received.

Publishers' Column

New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices on cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.50
No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.75
No. 53—Case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$14.50
No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$18.00
No. 55—Screw back and bezel, open face, 20-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.50

Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$13.00
No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.00
No. 62—0 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$14.25
No. 63—0 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.75

All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2326—Bayard Wrapper.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. This wrapper design offers an acceptable scheme for making a lawn gown. A sprigged muslin with white lawn collar and trimmed with pink, or blue and white embroidery is suggested. This wrapper has a box-plait in the back similar to the watteau. It will develop well in challie,

or in nun's veiling or in any of the dainty wool goods; it will work up well also in the cotton crepons in lavender or pink, the whole trimmed with a flounce of novelty lace. In cheaper materials, the dainty dimities would be exceedingly attractive.

2327—Decollete Night Dress.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. This attractive night garment is made with low neck and short sleeves, and requires seven yards of nainsook or Spanish lawn for its construction. The bolero effect in the yoke is acquired wholly by tucking the upper part to position in quarter-inch tucks and securing the latter with insertion stitched to position.

2321—Keene Jacket.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 Bust Measure.

2256—Vesta Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. The jacket shown in this combination has the straight front that is warranted to render it a particularly fashionable garment. The overlapping side of the front is cut with the square as a part of the section, and, therefore, it is slightly double-breasted. The jacket is very youthful and jaunty, and will lend itself to any of the light-weight cloths; it will look well also made of black silk and trimmed with white. The skirt is a handsome five-gored design.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2320—Wadsworth Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 Bust Measure.

2300—Neville Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. The pretty waist of this costume is adapted especially to foulard or to any of the figured fabrics of the season. It has a lace blouse front, and over it the side fronts of silk trimmed with lace insertion bands, or

with ribbon. The fronts are caught together with tiny rosettes of velvet ribbon. The soft silk sleeve is gathered at the wrist in a plain wristband, and again at the neck. A scheme is worked out through finishing it with narrow bands of open work embroidery, through which is drawn a narrow velvet ribbon.

The skirt is one of the newest of the summer styles, and the three circular flounces offer an effective trimming.

2322—Ivanhoe Shirt Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. The very latest conception in shirtwaists is shown in the illustration. It is unique in having the shoulder yoke at the front and back, and is certainly one of the prettiest garments of its class offered this season. The front has three narrow and

one wide plait, and there is a box-plait in the middle of the front. The back has three plaits from the shapely yoke. The smartest stock conceivable finishes the neck, and a turn-over collar completes it. The sleeve has a dainty pointed cuff, and the entire effect recommends the design to linen, either white or in the natural color.

2317—Thornton Jacket.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 Bust Measure.

2256—Vesta Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. The jacket shown in this costume is very natty in its lines, and very graceful and dressy. While suited to any of the materials made into street gowns, it may be developed in corduroy or velvet, and have white silk collar and cuffs decorated with French knots

or the silk may contain its own polka dots. The jacket has the habit back, now so popular, and the sleeve has a wide cuff turned back loosely like a gauntlet.

The skirt is one of the handsome five-gored designs of the season, and used in combination with the jacket. The seams are strapped and stitched. The style is suitable for wool goods, linen, pique or silk.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

GAYNOR AND GREEN.

Quebec, May 26.—When the petitions of Colonel Gaynor and Captain Green for the issuing of writs of certiorari to have the proceedings of Montreal transferred to Quebec came up to-day in chambers, Judge Andrews, upon the application of Mr. Stuart for the prosecution, ordered that notices of said petitions be given to Magistrate La Fontaine, of Montreal. Argument thereon was continued until Thursday next.

THE ROCHAMBEAU MONUMENT.

ROCHAMBEAU STATUE

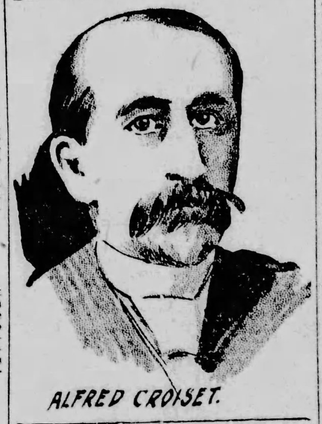
Ceremony of Its Unveiling at the National Capitol.

Washington, D. C., May 24. — The President of the United States to-day joined with the official representatives of the French republic in unveiling the statue of Marshall de Rochambeau, the compatriot of Washington and the commander in chief of the French forces in America during the Revolutionary war. It was an event combining many demonstrations of international good will, with French sailors from the battleship Gaulois mingling their cheers with American bluejacks, French flags enfolded with the Stars and Stripes and with oratory and music expressive of Franco-American friendship. The ceremony of unveiling was fixed for 11 o'clock this morning, but long before that hour the streets were filled with marching men and with a great crowd eager to witness the exercises and review.

A battalion of French seamen arrived by special train from Annapolis early in the day and headed by the crack band from the French battleship, swung throug Pennsylvania avenue to Lafayette Square, where the sarounded figure of the French field marshal awaited the signal for unveiling. The American soldiers, sailors and marines already had assembled and gave their French brothers-in-arms a hearty welcome. The American republic was in its infancy. Permit me to express, on behalf of President Loubet and the French people, the wish and belief that the ties of friendship so early established between these two great republics and the sacrifices of Rochambeau and his brothers in arms may never be broken nor forgotten."

The statue unveiled to-day is a replica of the one by Ferdinand Hamar, which was unveiled at Vendome, France, two years ago. It stands facing Pennsylvania avenue, west of the White House, in a position corresponding to that occupied by the memorial to Lafayette, which occupies the southeast corner of Lafayette park, east of the White House. The statue was erected with an appropriation of $7,500 by Congress.

COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU.



ALFRED CROISET.

Senator Lodge, in his address, referred to the gratitude of this nation for the patriotic assistance rendered by the French during the revolution, and even in colonial times, reviewing the history of the early settlements. He paid especial attention to the services rendered by De Rochambeau and to the history of his notable life, closing with the declaration that the monument represented honor to all the French soldiers who had advanced the principles of democratic government.

The statue is of heroic size and represents Rochambeau in his general's uniform, wearing the cockade of the period. The attitude is a strikingly charcteristic one, full of life and of action. The figure is of the count in the field. With upraised right arm and index finger, pointing far ahead, he holds in his left hand map and plan. At his feet, which are clad in high top boots and spurs, is a mortar, ball and a spray of leaves.

The front of the pedestal, a conception of rare beauty, is remarkable for its strength and grace. It is a study and a story in bronze. It typifies liberty, the French-American treaty, and the period of American freedom's birth. The principal figure is that of a woman allegorical of liberty. With drawn sword she is protecting the young American eagle, which, with wings outstretched and claws upraised, bids defiance to the enemy. In her left hand borne aloft, and with folds gracefully streaming out across the front of the pedestal, are held, gracefully entwined, the two flags of France and America.

CUBAN DECORATION DAY.

Havana, May 23.—The house has adopted a resolution declaring May 19, Decoration Day, and a motion expressing sympathy for American soldiers killed in Cuba.

Representative Lynas withdrew from the chamber, and vowed that he would never return because his motion regarding honoring the flag of Narcisco Lopez, was tabled. Lopez was a Venezuelan filibuster, who was shot by the Spaniards in Havana in 1851.

Pickpockets are reaping a harvest on the prade, the principal prominade, and crooks of various kinds are doing a rushing business. A policeman who attempted to arrest a crook, was killed.

Fifty-nine Nanigos, members of a secret society of assassins, were arrested by the police while taking in new members. The new members were in the act of signing their obligations in blood, when the police arrested the entire party. The Nanigos are greatly dreaded througout Cuba.

GREAT NEW STEAMER.

New York, May 26.—The Atlantic Transportation company's new steamer, Minnetonka, arrived to-day from the builders' yards at Belfast, Ireland. Her dimensions are length 600 feet, beam 65 feet and depth 44 feet, registered tonnage 8,616 and gross tonnage 13,398. She has accommodation for cabin passengers; has a large cargo capacity and is fitted to carry many head of cattle and horses. The Minnetonka will be employed in the New York and London service, sailing on her first voyage May 31. She is commanded by Captain Sidney Layland.

President Roosevelt plans trip to various states of the East and middle West, where he will deliver speeches before the fall elections.

The Washington bureau of foreign commerce issues a report showing the rapid growth of America's trade with France,

GEN. CHAFFEE

Disapproves of the Findings in Cases of Major Waller and Lieut. Day.

Manila, May 26.—Major Littleton W. T. Waller is acquitted of murder, but he is held to have been guilty of violation of the rules of civilized warfare and conduct unbecoming an officer of the United States marine corps, according to the finding of the reviewing authority of the court. General Adna R. Chaffee, commander-in-chief of the American forces in the Philippines, has made public the report on the verdict recently found wholly in his favor by a mixed military court. By the ruling of this same reviewing authority Lieutenant John A. Day, tried with Major Waller for illegal execution of a dozen natives of the Island of Samar, is held to be guilty of reprehensible conduct because he did not disobey the order of Major Waller, his immediate superior, to put the dozen natives to death.

In expressing disapproval of Lieutenant Day's part in the executions General Chaffee takes into consideration the gravity of counseling a subordinate to refuse to execute the command of his superior. Such action ordinarily would destroy the discipline in the army, but the reviewing authority says that in the case in point —taking into consideration the fact that Major Waller was almost insane when he gave the command for the execution of the natives—the subordinate should have exercised his own judgment and at least spared the lives of the condemned until a higher officer could have been appealed to.

Major Waller was in command of an expedition that was sent into Samar in December, 1900, to compel the natives to obedience to American authority. According to his testimony at the court-martial, he was ordered by General Jacob H. Smith to slay all foes over 10 years of age and to make a howling wilderness of the island if necessary. His forces were led into ambush by native guides, left for days without food or water and compelled to separate to seek their own safety. Many died, others escaped after suffering severe trials. Afterward the traitorous natives were caught and executed by Lieutenant Day by order of Waller.

Referring to the case of Major Waller, the reviewing authority of the court says:

"The sending of the natives in question to their death partook more of unlawful retalliation than a justifiable act of war. In justice to the American military service the findings of acquittal demand that these shall not meet with unqualified approval.

"The marines in Samar underwent great suffering before their rescue and their officers from their sick beds voiced the revengeful anger of the men, who telephoned to Major Waller advising that the stevedores be killed. Major Waller received this message while he was sick, prostrate from a fever, suffering acute pain of body due to exposure and his exertions in behalf of his men and mental anguish concerning their fate, which had long been in doubt.

"Major Waller was at the time in telephonic communication with General Smith, who commanded the American forces in Samar, but he deliberately chose not to consult General Smith regarding his contemplated action, and rather than forego the execution of his unrestrained will he assumed the power the laws of war and the customs of the service confer upon commanding officers only in time of war.

"Giving heed to the mental attitude of Major Waller, as much as the findings of the courts as are to the effect that Major Waller is not guilty of murder are approved. But the reviewing authority is at a loss to understand why the court did not find against Major Waller in the minor offense. With the exception noted, the acquittal as it appears in the record of the proceedings is disapproved."

Referring to the case of Lieutenant Day, the reviewing authority says:

"The accused knew that for three weeks Major Waller had undergone a test of his mental and physical endurance such as few men are called upon to suffer. While fully conceding the grave responsibility assumed by a subordinate officer in willfully disobeying an order of his commanding officer, still, the weighty reasons related, with which Lieutenant Day was acquainted, so tainted Major Waller's order that Lieutenant Day should have been prompted to positive disobedience.

"An officer must be conscientiously regardful of the unquestioned legality of his agency in taking the lives of his fellow men. Above and beyond all personal considerations, officers must guard the name and honor of the country. Had Lieutenant Day been actuated by such considerations he would probably have prevented one of the most regrettable incidents in the annals of the military service of the United States."

MISS DUNCAN TO WED.

Cleveland, May 26.—Miss Duncan is to be married to G. H. Winslow, of Pittsburg, on June 4. She is a daughter of Captain and Mrs. Duncan, of Cleveland. President McKinley desired his

MISS SARAH DUNCAN.

niece to be married in the White House, and plans for the wedding there were under way when the death of President McKinley caused a postponement. Miss Grace McKinley will act as her cousin's maid of honor.

FREDERICK'S STATUE.

Berlin, May 22—Prof. Uphues, in the statue of Frederick the Great, which he will make for presentation to the United States, intends to represent the youthful Frederick before he was broken by the seven years' war.

The impression prevails in artistic circles that this is a mistake, because when Frederick the Great recognized American independence he was aged and bent, and supported himself with a crooked stick. America's first knowledge of Frederick the Great was derived from the English copper plates which were made after the seven years' war, when Frederick already stooped.

It is considered an anachronism to present to the Americans a statue of Frederick representing him a generation earlier than the war of Independence, instead of the "Old Fritz."

PAUNCEFOTE DEAD

British Ambassador Passed Away on Saturday, May 24.

Washington, May 24.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, died at the embassy this morning at 5:30 o'clock. The improvement which had been noted in his condition during the past week received a sudden check about 6 o'clock last evening, when it was noticed that he was experiencing difficulty in breathing. Dr. Jung, his physician, was immediately sent for and he decided upon a consultation with a local physician, in the meantime telegraphing to Dr. Osler, of

LORD PAUNCEFOTE

Baltimore. In his stead came Dr. Thayer, of Johns Hopkins university, arriving about 2 o'clock this morning. The patient's pulse was still good and when Dr. Thayer left the embassy at 3 o'clock for Baltimore the ambassador was resting so comfortably that a cablegram was sent to his son-in-law, Mr. Bromley, in London, saying that there was no immediate danger.

Soon after 3 o'clock a distinct weakness of the heart developed and his pulse began to collapse. He died so peacefully that it surprised even his physician, who feared that the asthmatic affection would prove troublesome when the end came.

At the bedside, when the distinguished diplomat passed away, were Mrs. Pauncefote, Hon. Maude Pauncefote, Miss Sibyl, Miss Audrey, Dr. Jung, and Mr. Radford, one of the clerks attached to the embassy.

No arrangements of any kind have been made for the funeral.

As soon as it became known that Sir Julian Pauncefote was dead, flags were half-masted over the different embassies and legations. At the Arlington hotel, where the visiting Frenchmen, who have come to witness the Rochambeau statue unveiling are stopping, the French flag was placed at half-mast.

The news of Lord Pauncefote's death brought Secretary of State Hay to the White House shortly after 9 o'clock and he spent some time with the President considering what action should be taken by this government. After the conference it was announced that the President would call at the British embassy immediately after the unveiling ceremonies, to offer his personal condolence and ascertain the wishes of Lord Pauncefote's family in regard to future plans. The President also sent a letter of condolence to Lady Pauncefote. Immediately after the unveiling ceremonies the flag on the White House was placed at half-mast.

Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, who was to have given a reception in honor of the French delegation this afternoon, has called it off on account of Lord Pauncefote's death, and the French ambassador will also recall the invitations to his reception to-night.

The Right Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, P. C., G. C. B., G. C. M. G., K. B., H. B. M., was born in Preston Court, Gloucestershire, England, in 1828. He was educated in England, Paris and Geneva, and later married to Miss Selina Fitzgerald, daughter of Major Cubit, of Catfield, Norfolk, England. He was called to the bar at Inner Temple in 1852, and in 1865 was appointed attorney-general of Hong Kong, later being made chief justice of the supreme court there.

In 1872 he was appointed chief justice of the Leeward Islands, and in 1875 returned to London to become legal assistant to the under secretary of state in the colonial office and in the foreign office. In 1882 he was made permanent under secretary of state for foreign affairs. He was first delegate of the Suez canal international commission in Paris in 1885, and in 1889 was appointed British minister to the United States, being raised to ambassador in 1893. He conducted the negotiations at Washington, which led to the settlement of the Bering Sea controversy, the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration and other important questions. He was first British delegate to the Peace conference at The Hague in 1899. In 1900 Harvard university honored him with the degree of LL. D.

Sir John was the first British ambassador to the United States and the dean of the diplomatic corps in Washington. His service here has been one unbroken records of successful diplomacy. The Bering Sea negotiations were among his earliest works of importance and it was his familiarity with that difficult subject that led to his selection by the foreign office for the post at Washington. The arbitration treaty negotiated with Secretary Olney was the forerunner of the great work accomplished at The Hague, and it may be said that it embodied some of the most important principles of the great general convention regulating arbitration afterwards framed by The Hague conference. Then came a number of reciprocity treaties and arrangements involving a vast amount of study and work, all of which were perfected as far as the executive branch of our government could co-operate with Sir Julian Pauncefote. Soon after Secretary Hay assumed office Sir Julian Pauncefote began the task which he himself regarded as the greatest accomplishment of his busy life, namely, to forever set at resting the questions growing out of the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty and he entered with energy again upon negotiations, the result of which was the framing of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty recently ratified. For these valuable services the British government did Lord Pauncefote the honor of three times extending the term of his service at Washington, which would otherwise have ceased when he attained the age of 70 years.

DR. BARROWS ILL.

Oberlin, O., May 26.—President John Henry Barrows, D. D., of Oberlin college, is dangerously ill with pleuro-pneumonia at his home here.

Dr. Cushing, of Cleveland, is here in consultation with Drs. Jamison and Browning, of Oberlin, and grave fears are expressed as to the outcome. President Barrows was lecturing in the East and left New York for Oberlin in perfect health Friday evening. He caught cold on the sleeper and reached here Saturday noon in the greatest distress. He was much worse last evening and failed some during the night.

Count Tolstoi's Condition.

London, May 26.—A telegram dated yesterday evening, received here to day from Yalta, Crimea, says that no complications have arisen in the condition of Count Tolstoi, who is suffering from typhoid fever and that the general state of his health is satisfactory.

ON THE ISTHMUS.

Colombian Rebels Again Active in That Vicinity.

Panama, Colombia, May 21.—The government forces began to leave Panama at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. In all about 2,000 men under the command of Generals Amaya and Salazar will proceed against the insurgents. Before he left the city, General Salazar said:

"I intend to attack the rebels immediately. I expect to receive within the next eight days reinforcements of 3,000 men, who will co-operate with the troops leaving Panama to-day. The rebel general, Herrera, and his forces will be attacked by over 5,000 of the best soldiers in the republic as well as by a fleet. His resistance can be but feeble. The government has been victorious in the interior of the republic and it can send, if necessary, 10,000 more men to end the revolution on the isthmus."

Fifteen thousand government soldiers remain in Panama to protect the city.

Washington, D. C., May 21.—Secretary Moody has done Commander Henry McCrea the unusual honor of tendering to him the formal thanks of the navy department for his services in command of the U. S. S. Machias at the isthmus of Panama. The last report of the officer, dated April 21st, at Colon, has just been received at the department, narrating the important part played by the Machias in maintaining order at Bocas Del Toro during the sensational capture of that place by the rebels and its recapture by the Colombian government forces.

Enclosed in the report were numerously signed letters from the principal business interests at Bocas, strongly commending the commander of the Machias to the navy department for his cool judgment and active enterprise. The general verdict was that but for his offices the town of Bocas would have been looted and civilians would have suffered in life and property. The navy department is grudging in its formal commendations of officers, but these representations were sufficient to induce Secretary Moody to address a letter to Commander McCrea, in which he says:

"The department is gratified to learn that your efforts to prevent disorder and destruction of property and suspension of business have met with success and have been appreciated by the residents of Bocas Del Toro.

"A careful perusal of your written reports and of letters received from those having interests at Bocas Del Toro convinces the department that in dealing with the affairs on the isthmus you have displayed good judgment.

"The department desires, therefore, to express to you its appreciation of your services while in command of the Machias at isthmian ports during the recent trying conditions."

MISS HOLMAN'S FIANCE.

New York, May 21.—Miss Josephine Bowen Holman, formerly of Indianapolis, whose betrothal to Guglielmo Marconi of wireless telegraph fame, was

COUNT VON BARROS

broken soon after it was announced, is engaged now to wed Count Von Barros.

The count is a Hungarian nobleman of decidedly aristocratic bearing and with a pleasing address.

Miss Holman is a cousin of the late Congressman W. S. Holman, known in public life as "the watch dog of the treasury."

RACED WITH A STORM.

Wichita, Kan., May 26.—In a race between a cyclone and a Santa Fe passenger train yesterday, the latter came out about fifty feet ahead after speeding twelve miles. North-bound passenger No. 406, due here at noon, left Arkansas City at 10 o'clock. The tornado, which came from the southwest, started on the right of way, and the race began immediately.

Conductor Strain says that he immediately locked all doors and windows to keep passengers from leaping out. Many women were panic-stricken and tried to jump from the train.

The heat was unbearable. He stood on the rear platform and could feel a slight suction of the tornado as it drew nearer. Engineer Watts pulled his train at fifty miles an hour, barely keeping out of the storm's clutches. Fireman Johnson was so exhausted when the train reached Winfield, the tornado cloud having shot upward and dissolved, that he had to be carried from his cab. The engineer continued his run to Newton.

The tornado covered a path about fifty feet wide, but did no serious damage. The track was not displaced. At times portions of the black cloud would envelop the train, and when the storm would lose speed it dropped back again. All the passengers were badly frightened.

In Wichita there were indications of the tornado. The high waters which covered North Wichita are abating.

Zionists in convention in Boston adopt strong measure for union of constituent organizations in America.

Miners and operators preparing for test of strength June 2 when men protecting mine property have been ordered to strike. Struggle already has cost millions.

TALKS OUT.

Doctor Talks About Food.

It is often the case that doctors themselves drift into bad habits of food and drink although they know better, but doctors are human, you know, like the rest of us, but when they get into trouble they generally know better how to get out of it, and the "food route" is a common one among them.

Dr. H. Barber, of Laurel, Ind., concluded that coffee and badly selected food was the cause of his stomach trouble and his loss of weight from 184 pounds to 153 pounds with nerves impaired and general nervous break down.

He did not give coffee up at once but began the use of Grape-Nuts and says, "Within a month I could see a wonderful change had taken place due to the use of the new food. I decided to give up coffee and use Postum in its place. So regularly for a time I have been on a breakfast made up of Grape-Nuts, a little graham bread, and Postum Food Coffee. My weight has increased to 174 pounds, my stomach trouble has entirely gone and my mind is clear and vigorous as ever. Wishing you every success I beg to assure you of my warm appreciation of Grape-Nuts and Postum."

Cancer

A Celebrated Ohio Physician's Marvelous Discovery Positively Cures the Dreaded Cancer at Your Own Home—Particulars Mailed Free.

This treatment has completely cured hundreds of cases pronounced by noted physicians and surgeons hopeless and fatal.

J. P. Benedict, a prominent merchant of Macon, Ohio, says: "Dr. Curry's Cancer Cure removed in 6 days a bad cancer on my lip which promptly healed with hardly a perceptible scar. Write him."

Chas. Noah, of Lebanon, Ohio, says: "Ten years ago your remedy permanently cured me in 10 days of large Rose Cancer on my face."

Mrs. Mary E. Little, of Lincolnton, N. C., writes: "In seventeen days your treatment cured me of breast cancer 12 inches in circumference. How thankful I am."

For full information and convincing testimony FREE, write to-day to Dr. Curry Cancer Cure Co. Box 877, Lebanon, Ohio.

RETIRED business man, independently wealthy, never married, wants personally acceptable wife. Address Mr. Weller, Real Estate Board Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MINING Civil and Geological Engineer, age 45, worth $50,000, wants acquaintance matrimonial wife. Address Mr. Clark, P. O. Drawer 16, Chicago, Ill.

INTELLIGENT and attractive American lady, worth $100,000, wants congenial gentleman suitable husband. Add. ERA, 112 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Attractive and unincumbered American lady, age 30, worth $5,000, wants husband. Address PACIFIC, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay $17 weekly. Experience not necessary. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., Dept. 3, 8 N. Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

BINDER TWINE FARMERS wanted as agents. Address Post, Moulton, Iowa

YOUNG WIDOW: no children, owns fine farm and other property, wishes to correspond with gentleman kind, reliable husband. Harlan Park, Chicago

Handsome and intelligent American Lady, worth $50,000, wants kind husband. Address Belle, 194 Van Buren St., Chicago.

Business Man, middle-aged, worth $5,000, wants to correspondence. Home-loving. Address Mr. Hamilton, 443 Omaha Bldg., Chicago.

$22 A WEEK and all expenses for man with rig to introduce Imperial Stock Powders. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 2, PARSONS, KANS.

$3.50 GENT'S LADIES' SIZE

A BARGAIN WATCH SALE

$3.50 GOLD PLATED HUNTING CASES.
ELEGANT MOVEMENT.
WATCH AND CHAIN COMPLETE C. O. D. $3.50.
Gold Filled Watch Warranted 20 Years.
DIAMOND JEWELRY CO., Dept. 114, 225 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

BRITISH JOKE

On the Americans Regarding a Minister to Cuba.

Chicago, May 21.—Great Britain has stolen a march on the United States in Cuba, according to reports current in diplomatic circles, says a special from Washington to the Record-Herald. The British minister to the new republic is the first envoy to present his credentials and if he has been received by President Palma, will be the dean of the diplomatic corps at the Cuban capital. Taking advantage of the dilitory movements of the United States government in selecting a minister to Cuba, and in securing his confirmation by the senate, the British government forwarded credentials creating their consul general at Havana, Mr. Carden, minister plenipotentiary to the Palma government. Mr. Carden was on the spot, and it is understood that he presented his credentials on the first day of Cuba's independence.

An unofficial telegram sent from Washington advises President Palma not to recognize Minister Carden till after the arrival of our minister, Mr. Squier, who was been confirmed by the senate, and who is now en route for Cuba. It is considered highly fitting and desirable that the American minister should be

GONZALO DE QUESADA

dean of the little diplomatic corps at Havana, and not the representative of a monarchial government in Europe. Whether or not President Palma will withhold his recognition of Minister Carden in order to enable the American envoy to be the first under the wire remains to be seen.

In diplomatic circles it is considered a good joke on the Americans, to say nothing more, if the blarsted Britishers have got ahead of us. But it is more a subject of pleasant than of serious comment, for no other power is disposed to question the primacy of the United States at Havana. Even if the British succeeded in establishing their envoy as dean of the corps, in the nature of things he can never exert half the influence which the American minister is sure to wield.

So far as can be learned here, only three or four European governments are preparing to send ministers to Cuba, probably Great Britain, Germany, probably France and Spain, and possibly Sweden and Norway and the Netherlands. It is understood that most of the Central and South American governments will send envoys.

There is no disposition on the part of any foreign government, so far as can be learned at Washington, to attempt to interfere with what is generally recognized as sort of limited American suzerainty over Cuba. All European governments appear to recognize that not only through the stipulations of the Platt amendment, but on account of the policy of the United States for the last century, this government occupies a relation to Cuba different from that of any other power. While ministers will be sent as matters of convenience, the influence of the United States is likely to be accepted as permanent in all questions of policy affecting international relations of the broader sort.

The first Cuban minister to the United States is to be Senor Gonzalo de Quesada.

IRON PIER GIVES WAY.

New York, May 26.—Three hundred persons were dining on the great iron pier at Rockaway Beach, last night, when a steel girder snapped in two, causing the floor of the dining room to give way and precipitating the diners to the beach a dozen feet below.

Several were seriously bruised and one woman was internally injured. The twenty thousand persons on the board walk and in the pavilions were thrown into a panic, but no more serious results occurred.

Congress to remain in session till late in July; vote on Philippine bill not probable till June.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

We should be thankful that life comes to us in such little bits. We can live one day well enough, we can carry one day's burdens; we can do one day's duties; we can endure one day's sorrows. It is a blessing that this is all God gives us at one time.

Thursday.

A soul occupied with great ideas best performs small duties. Noble thoughts lift menial service into the light.

Friday.

Worry's prophesies are seldom realized, and if they are, the realization is generally caused by the worry itself.

Saturday.

Anger and worry are thieves that steal precious time and energy from life.

Sunday.

Heaven is a spiritual state whose kingdom is within; and if we do not begin to live in it now, how, indeed, are we to be fitted to live in it hereafter?

We cannot all be preachers, and sway with voice and pen,
As strong winds sway the forest, the minds and hearts of men;
But we can be evangels to souls within our reach;
There's always love's own gospel for loving hearts to preach.

Monday.

Work for the work's sake. Do it as well as possible because it is yours to do.

Tuesday

The withdrawal of the best of one's self from the work to be done is sure to bring final disaster and failure in life.

Be Not Dismayed. Courage Is Power.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The possession of courage, the absence of fear—the two being in reality identical—always challenges admiration. There is something in the human heart which responds instantly to the deed of daring, especially if it be done to save others from suffering or death.

The absence of fear gives, sometimes, a singular power over animal nature, and enables an individual to assert and maintain a mastery of the wildest creatures. Somewhere I was reading of a countryman who was present when some lions escaped by an accident from a cage, in which they were exhibited. Naturally, there was wild commotion. The lions remained motionless in their first surprise, and ere they had time to recover, the man leaped from the crowd, sprang to their side, and with kicks and cuffs ordered the larger animal back into the cage. Slowly it obeyed, dragging itself along with drooping tail and head, while the other followed. Then the door was swung to, and the danger was over. When asked how he dared risk his life in that fashion, he said that he thought they were tame lions, and there was no danger, but the people were frightened, and he wanted to get the lions back. Of course, he acted under a wrong impression, but the absence of fear gave him power.

Whether this story be true or not, there are any number of authenticated instances where this entire absence of fear on the part of the human being has made ferocious animals yield at once to his mastery. Not only that, but a single frail woman has cowed a frenzied mob by her utter fearlessness, and prevented a riot of destruction.

These things show the command of the mental over the physical. They give the reason for the law laid down in all of the many systems for the training of thought and will, that fear must be overcome by right thinking. "Fear nothing" is a good motto for daily use, and lived up to, even in a small degree, adds wonderfully to the pleasure and comfort of existence.

There is a courage united to endurance that is sometimes godlike in its expression. And it is often exhibited in the most unexpected places and by the people who would seem least likely to possess the spirit of self-sacrifice that is the keynote of such manifestation. I chanced upon a record of this kind but a day or two ago.

It was last winter, not long after the New Year had begun. In the Park Avenue Tunnel in New York, two trains crashed together and brought the inevitable horrors of such a disaster. Peter Murphy, a young Irishman, found himself, after the crash, with his head and shoulders pushed through a window, and his feet and legs caught beneath the engine, which had telescoped the car. One leg he managed to free, and was about to pull the other loose, when the roof of the car fell upon them both, pinioning him fast.

As he hung there in fearful agony, Battalion Chief Farrell of the fire department came along. Murphy asked him to lift the timbers off his legs so that he could free himself.

"If I do that," said Farrell, "the roof will fall on the others inside. There are women there."

"I didn't think of that," said Murphy. "Let it stay. I'll stand the pain."

Imprisoned close to the wreck of the hot locomotive, and crushed under the deadly weight of splintered wood and twisted iron, this young Irishman waited in agony half an hour, never losing consciousness, although most sufferers would have fainted from the pain, till his fellow victims were dragged from the ruins.

"I'll stand the pain!" No more sublime words were ever uttered, for they were in the face of a torture unutterable. The thought of a courage like that brings a realization of the truth that the Divine is in the heart of man ready to manifest itself whatever the outward garb or condition.

I speak of these things because they stand out from every day life, and in themselves prove the possession by a human being of a power which, permitted to have its way, raises him for the time to the stature of a god. Yet it is true that

We cannot all be heroes, and thrill a hemisphere
With some great, daring venture, some deed that mocks at fear;

and we may well be thankful to be spared the trial of being brought face to face with the opportunity. To us all, however, come critical moments, when we are compelled to summon both courage and self-abnegation in order to act well and wisely. And in some lives these qualities are, to a degree, a daily necessity and their employment a title to a martyr's crown. This is true in a literal sense, for in such persons there is an upbuilding of character, an unfoldment of spiritual possibilities, that carries them a long step forward in the evolutionary journey towards the Higher Life.

True courage, made up far more of moral decision than of physicial daring, is a quality of growth, of the splendid fruition of right thought and effort. The fear-habit can be overcome, and one way to do it, is to dispel worry and with it anger. Possibly it may seem as if these have little to do with courage, but remembering that the effect of both is depression, and that the latter produces weakness, which degenerates into fear, it is easy to understand the connection. The man or woman who can be calm under all provocation, serene under all difficulties, is the one to be depended upon in an emergency demanding courage. For it is true that when anger or fear has control the voice of the Inner Divine self cannot be heard. Mental balance is lost also, so that neither spiritual nor intellectual progress is possible. The physical forces, too, are dissipated, because the body is put under a strain, its processes interrupted and changed so that the harmony that makes for health is impossible. Beside this effect upon the individual, destructive forces are started upon the unseen thought plane that will affect others, for it is absolutely true that we cannot stand alone. Nor can we limit the evil done to ourselves, for every thought, as well as every action, has a peculiar force toward others which we are not able to measure.

To dismiss worry, anger and fear is, therefore, a necessity in the cultivation of true courage—a courage whose outcome is not only such heroic deeds as command the admiration of the world, but a daily living that will bring health and harmony, and with them a strength to conquer all difficulties, to lighten all burdens, and thus to make life well worth the living.

The Cozy Corner:

"A rose of pride or petulance repressed,
A selfish inclination firmly fought,
A shadow of annoyance set at naught,
A measure of disquietude suppressed;
A peace in importunity possessed,
A re-oncilement generously sought,
A purpose put aside—a banished thought,
A word of self-exolaining unexpressed;
Trifles they seem, these petty soul-restraints,
Yet he who proves them so must needs possess
A constancy and courage grand and bold;
They are the trifles that have made the saints.
Give me to practice them in humbleness,
And nobler power than mine doth no man hold."

—Selected.

Care of Summer Clothing.

"E. J. C." sends useful hints as to the care of fine articles of summer wearing apparel:

Silk scarfs, sashes, ribbons and gloves, in fact, any article too delicate to be washed with soap and water, can be cleaned with gasoline without injury to the material or danger, if proper care is taken to keep away all artificial heat or light.

Place the goods—the light colored ones first—into a tub of gasoline and rub lightly until they are clean; rinse in fresh gasoline and hang them out of doors until the disagreeable odor has disappeared. Smooth each article on the ironing board, cover with a damp cloth and iron with a moderately hot iron. If too hot an iron is used it will cause silk to become stiff, like paper.

If the gasoline is set aside after it is used, the dirt will settle, and it may be poured off and used again.

Black lace that has become limp and faded can be restored by dipping it in strong coffee, in which a few grains of gum arabic have been dissolved. For a lace edge or insertion, press smoothly on a clean piece of glass or a marble slab, picking each little point straight, and leave till dry; it will need no ironing and will have a fresh, new look never seen in lace that has been ironed.

For lace in the piece, like dress skirts, pin the widths to a sheet spread on the floor, as you would do with lace curtains, being careful that the thread of the pattern is perfectly straight.

For cleaning light colored kid gloves there is nothing equal to washing them in naphtha. Pour a little of the fluid in a bowl and wash the gloves as you would a handkerchief. Rinse in clean naphtha and hang them to dry in the open air. This will not fade the most delicate color nor shrink the gloves. When dry, they can be fitted to the hand, and will have the appearance of new gloves.

A good starch for summer dresses is made by pouring just enough cold water over the starch to dissolve it. About four tablespoonfuls of starch is enough for an ordinary washing. When it is smooth, pour into it two quarts of boiling water, stirring constantly as you pour; let it cook until clear, remove from the fire and allow it to cool before using. Take out a portion of this thick starch and thin the remainder just a little with cold water and use for the articles you wish to have the stiffest, then add the remainder of the starch with more water for the other things.

A level teaspoonful of powdered borax added to the starch when boiling will prevent it from sticking to the irons. A lump of butter or a teaspoonful of kerosene will have the same effect.—E. J. C., Kansas.

What Is One's Duty.

Doubtless we all have had experiences similar to these mention by "Bible Reader," and how have we treated them? By saying, "I am not my brother's keeper," or by making ourselves very disagreeable by remonstrating with the offenders?

I come to-day with an armful of questions. I recently saw some men playing cards for money—gambling—what should I have said to them? I saw a man beating his horse unmercifully, and an "honest" farmer, who, when he carried ear corn to market, fed his horses with that which became shelled on the way—and it was a goodly quantity.

Was he honest? and what was my duty in either of these cases?

A man came to me and told what we both knew was a positive lie, in regard to a business transaction; what should have been my course toward him? I am personally acquainted with a merchant who bought butter in fourteen-ounce rolls, and sold it for pound rolls. Should I have openly censured him and exposed his cheating? A professing Christian, a leading church member and a so-called guide to young people, is, to my certain knowledge, guilty of visiting saloons and there drinking liquors.

In nearly every instance I have mentioned the men are my personal friends, and men of good standing in society. Can you place yourselves in my position, and tell me what you would do or say in each instance?

Tell me how far we are responsible for this state of affairs, and for how much of its increase we shall be held accountable. By doing this you will greatly aid and oblige one who is always trying to so live the life that now is, that he may be more worthy of that which is to come.—Bible Reader.

Some Other Things.

"School Girl"—For your graduating gown, any of the sheer, white goods will be suitable. These muslins are elaborately trimmed with lace, embroidery, fine tucks or shirrings. Skirts are made with either deep graduated flounces or two ruffles, with deep trimming on the skirt above the upper ruffle. The waists of these gowns are a mass of fluffy lace, etc. The full blouse front and elbow sleeves are most in favor.

A gown made in this way would answer for evening dress afterwards, or, even for your wedding frock, as you say that event will soon follow your graduation.

The bits of lace and embroidery left from white sewing, can be used for making the top collars now so fashionable. If only an inch long it will make a "point" while a six-inch piece is long enough for one-half of a collar. Sew these in a band, one inch wide—when finished—and an inch longer at each end than the collar.

Frances Howard writes to correct a statement regarding the care of currant bushes. She says it is white hellebore instead of paris green that should be used for "extinguishing" the currant worm. "Paris green," she thinks, "would "exterminate the bushes as well as the worms."

Mistakes will happen in a newspaper office, as well as in "the best of families," and the editor is always glad to be told of such.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS

Although in certain localities some fruit can be prepared for winter use, as early as May, the preserving season does not really begin until June. Then the berries, fruits and vegetables follow each other in such rapid succession that there is no rest for the housekeeper until the late fall days see the well-filled shelves in her storeroom.

Though every woman has her own ideas and customs in doing this work, a few general rules may not come amiss, especially for the young housekeeper who has not yet learned the best way by experience.

Many exact and successful people insist that the only way to insure success is to weigh everything used in putting up fruit, but as every kitchen is not supplied with scales for this purpose, it is often more convenient to measure instead of weighing.

It is safe to count a pint of liquid as a pound; one pint, or two cupfuls of granulated sugar as a pound, while two and a half cupfuls of the powered sugar will be required to make that amount.

For sweet pickles one pint of brown sugar is equal to thirteen ounces.

Most berries need for canning, one teacupful each of water and sugar to each quart of fruit. Make a syrup of the sugar and water and when it boils, skim it and put in the berries. Let it just simmer for fifteen minutes, then allow it to boil up once and can immediately.

Another method, especially suitable for strawberries and red raspberries, is to pack them as closely as possible without crushing in the jars and when the syrup is boiled to the desired consistency, pour it over the berries, and seal at once.

With any canned fruit, when the can is full, a silver spoon or fork should be passed through the fruit to the bottom of the can so as to release any chance air bubbles, then fill the can to overflowing with the hot syrup and screw on the cover.

Sour cherries should be stoned and measured; for every quart allow one and a half cupfuls of sugar and one cupful of water. Place the cherries and sugar in layers in a preserving kettle and let them stand an hour or two, add the water and let them boil steadily for ten minutes and seal.

The juice of a lemon to each quart of blue berries, or elder berries, is considered an improvement.

Currants should be stemmed and washed and to each quart one and a half cupfuls of sugar allowed. No water will be needed if the fruit is allowed to stand in the sugar for a couple of hours, then placed on the back of the stove to heat gradually. Bring to the boiling point and seal; this will retain the flavor of the currants and the syrup will be richer than when the water is added.

Plums require one and one-half cupfuls of sugar to each quart; for peaches, one-half cupful sugar and one cupful of water; cook slowly till tender, but not soft. Quinces and winter pears should first be steamed or boiled in clear water until tender, then simmered gently for fifteen minutes in a syrup of one cupful of water to two of sugar.

A very rich and desirable confection may be made in this way: Stem and wash eight pounds of gooseberries—either green or ripe—to these add one quart of red currant juice and let them boil for fifteen minutes, if the berries are ripe, not quite so long, then add ten pounds of sugar and let it boil slowly for half an hour. This is delicious to serve with meats of any kind and is quite rich enough for a sauce by itself.

"Howdy."

"Kind o' nice to hear 'em say it'—
'Howdy, howdy!'
Know who's who right there an' then,
That's the moral truth, now, men—
Put my trust right in him when
Man sez, 'Howdy?'"

"Yes, sir, sounds like ol' times comin'—
'Howdy, howdy!'
Hez the heft 'n' makes you feel
Like you're talkin' to the deal,
An' yore friends kin sort o' 'spiel,—
Sayin', 'Howdy!'"

"Folks all say it fr Mizzouree!—
'Wal wal, howdy!'
Hearty, honest, homely, gruff,
Gentle, kindly, yard-wide stuff—
Man that sez it's good enuff—
'Ol' boy, howdy!'"

"Yes, sir, nice to hear 'em say it!
'Howdy, howdy!'
Hez a cheery, earnest ring,
No put-on, the A-1 thing,
Gives you's own good will a swing,
'N you say, 'Howdy!'"

—Charles W. Stephenson, in Lippincott's Magazine.

Red Ants.

The little red ant, the terror of housekeepers, I have found by experience is not invincible. Finding them one day overrunning my refrigerator, I made an attack with soap and water, but to no avail. I procured an ounce of oil of sassafras, which banished the objectionable little creatures like magic. Since then they have appeared in my pantry and about the sink, but my oil has done its deadly work. My method is to follow the train—for they form a train in traveling—to its origin. Saturate a small cloth with the oil and apply to every portion of the distance covered by ants. If they come out of a crack, pour a little of the oil into it. This is sure death to them.—Good Housekeeping.

Linens and Furnishings.

It is said every woman has some particular fad in housefurnishings; with some it is china, with others it may be silver or cut glass, books, pictures, or sofa-cushions, but all are agreed on the subject of linen and it is the exceptional housekeeper who does not take pride in a well-stocked linen closet, with its piles of snowy tablecloths and napkins, sheets, pillow cases, towels and extra "spreads."

The smaller articles of carving and tray-cloths, doilies and mats, usually represent the spare moments she has utilized or the gifts of friends, and while they are not to be counted among the absolutely necessary things, they add greatly to the treasures of the linen room.

The supplies for this department of housekeeping were never so varied, and reasonable in price as those shown this spring. The ready-made sheets and pillow cases are of such quality and price that it hardly pays for any woman to take time from her other duties to make them at home. They can be purchased, laundered and ready for immediate use for what the same quality of cloth would cost, and range in price and quality from that suited to the purse of the wife of the day laborer to such as will grace the "company bed" of a queen—supposing a queen is troubled with a "company" room.

Bed furnishings include covers of white or colored, the latter woven in conventional designs, to match any color scheme desired. Some very beautiful crochet quilts in Marseilles designs and finished all around with a deep, knotted fringe, are sold as low as two and a half dollars each.

Lace sets over colored cambric or silk are still used, though are not so popular as formerly, for the lace soils easily and does not launder well.

The much-abused, but extremely useful "shams" for pillows and sheet, are still shown and used by many. Some of these are made pretty by hand embroidery. If a bolster is used, the embroidery is done in vertical lines, while on the sheet it is placed just above the hem.

Whole spreads of hand-embroidered linen are very elegant and are finished with a hemstitched hem or a lace edge.

Cretonnes made in the exact shades and patterns of the wall paper are among the novelties of the season. The entire draperies and upholstering of the room is done in this with a very pretty effect, but the monotony soon becomes tiresome and the fashion will be followed only by those who can make frequent changes in the decoration of their rooms.

In towelling there is pure linen crash as soft and smooth as silk, which sells for two and a quarter dollars a set of half dozen; others not so fine, but very nice for every day use, for two dollars, while cotton, huckaback, with colored ends and fringe, are at all prices, from ten to fifty cents apiece.

Large "display" towels, so useful in a room where all of the toilet accessories must needs be more or less in evidence, have pattern borders in white, or colors and are finised across the ends with a wide, hand-knit fringe. Making this fringe is becoming a fashion with those who are fond of that kind of fancy work. Other towels have the ends finished with a scallop worked in buttonhole stitch with heavy linen floss.

A novelty in this line is called the "Rub Dry" towel. These are for the bath, are usually large and of a very peculiar weave. They are supposed to possess extra cleansing qualities, and are sold in boxes—one in a box—tied with a dainty pink or blue ribbon, which though of no value in itself, adds very much to the attractiveness of the whole.

Covers for bureaus, sideboards, etc., are sold in Irish point and Battenburg, at less than one-half of the cost of last season. In table covers there is a revival of the heavy cotton spreads, where impossible animals appear to be wandering through a border of equally impossible trees and flowers.

Covers for small tables in tapestry of bright colors are much in favor, as are cushion covers of the same materials, the designs on a dark, or light ground.

Ready-made cushions filled with feathers and felt, warranted not to pack, are to be had for thirty-five cents.

For porch cushions denim or cretonne is used on cushions of straw, excelsior or feathers, though many prefer the round, flat straw cushions for this purpose as they are in no way affected by being left out over night, and in possible storms.

JAN KUBELIK.

Jan Kubelik, the young Bohemian violinist, standing before an audience, violin in hand, is a genius, but in private life he is just a boy. His is the latest triumphal musical tour through America and his record is quite as phenomenal as that of Paderewski, the pianist.

This young man, who, during the past winter played to the largest audiences

JAN KUBELIK

ever assembled in the United States, was born in 1880 near Prague, Bohemia. His father was of Gypsy origin, and, though a market gardener, had the gift of music and fostered from his son's fifth year the genius he thus early recognized. When he was 18 years of age, Kubelik's remarkable playing before a critical audience of teachers created an enthusiasm that warranted a tour for fame and money of which latter, his family, just bereft of the father's support, was in need. He took the great musical centers of Europe by storm, receiving medals and decorations of knighthood from kings and the pope. In England, he was commanded on two occasions to appear before King Edward and the Queen, and in December, 1901, he came to the United States. Since that time his fame has spread abroad in the country.

Kubelik's personality is very attractive. He is of medium height, and slender of figure, with long hair that is dark brown and wiry. He has no exaggerated mannerisms, and comes on the stage in a most unassuming way. He looks like a boy, and he sweeps the bow across the strings of his violin like a master.

M G R

Do ALL the GOOD you CAN IN ALL the WAYS you CAN TO ALL the PEOPLE you CAN OBJECT-IMPROVEMENT MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL

"Quien Saba," W. Va., advises well. I wonder how many of the M. G. R.'s read for the purpose of mental development? That is a hobby with me at present, so I shall inflict upon you some of my thoughts on the subject.

Samuel Smiles, in his inspiring book, Self Help, says: "An ignorant man who wishes to improve his mentality, will realize a very appreciable mental development at the end of a year, by giving a short time daily to general reading."

Let us suppose we decide to take a course. We have been reading newspapers and common books only, perhaps, and as this is conducive to a bad memory, we will cease to follow the method. Let us assume that you do not like poetry at all; then you should read volumes of it until you do like it. It is a weakness to "dislike" any style of literature, and we should endeavor to overcome our dislikes. Homer's Odyssey and Virgil's Aenied used to conjure in my mind visions of dreary wastes of words and dull, dull rhymes; now they call forth nothing but the greatest admiration. People—some of them—shake their heads when you mention Shakespeare, saying he is "too deep" for their understanding; it is more likely that they are mentally too lazy to read enough of him to become interested. He gives variety enough so that all can be suited.

Then there is the Rubiayat of Omar Khayam, frequently mentioned as being so profound that it is utterly beyond a common understanding. On the contrary, it is simple enough for any mind to comprehend, too irreverent at times, perhaps, sometimes melancholy, but always clear, yearning and beautiful.

If it seems impossible for you to fix your mind upon heavy reading, get a copy of Darwin's Descent of Man, that tells us so much that is interesting of animal life and habits, and determine to read it all, reading no faster than you can and understand every word. Fast reading of any book is bad as it weakens the memory and your time spent in that way is as good as wasted. With your reading, do some thinking for yourself on the subjects treated of; do not accept the author's ideas without giving them thoughtful consideration—have a mind of your own and read to improve it, and not to become simply a mirror of other people's thoughts. If your choice is for solid reading, you should occasionally vary it with fiction.

For an all around good book, take Thomas a Kempis' "Imitation of Christ"—a book as good now as when it was written nearly six centuries ago. Carry it with you and read a line or a sentence whenever you have a moment's time; you will find it a help in many ways.

Read carefully and thoughtfully, considering that every word is to have an influence on your future life, and when you have finished a book, do not at once forget it in favor of some other, but recall it, think of it and compare it with other books you have read. In this way your reading will be truly helpful to you.

"Boadicea," Okla., gives her idea of a perfect home.

The perfect home is the light of the world—the place where life is unfolded, nourished, strengthened and finished. God dwells there and makes it an abode of peace, happiness and rest. It is a foretaste of heaven, a place where mortals find their purest enjoyment and where they gain courage to labor for the right.

The perfect home is where father and mother, sisters and brothers meet and find the truest earthly love; where there is "a world of strife shut out—a world of love shut in."

Spurgeon wrote that "the smoke that curled upward from his own chimney was dearer than the fire on another man's hearth" and we all have at some time in our lives had the same feeling.

The pleasant converse at the fireside, the simple songs, the words of help and encouragement as we bent over our school tasks, the good night kiss as we lay down to rest, the counsels, reproofs and sympathy that assuaged our griefs and sweetened our every success—these are what we find in the perfect home and which make its memory sacred to us when we have gone forth to battle with the temptations of life. Shall we not, dear M. G. R. friends, take as the most important work of our lives, that of doing all we can to make perfect homes where'er our lot may be cast?

"Omega," Tenn., brings many good wishes and kindly greetings:

Dear M. G. R.'s, I come this bright morning to welcome our new members and speak a word to all.

"Washington Girl," "Ed Gar," "Oklahoma Girl" and all others who "feel strange," you may be sure you are welcome into our circle of friends.

"Illi Nois," that little poem of yours was good—very good, and I have stored it way in memory's casket for future reference. I think of you as a sweet, pure hearted Northern girl who is trying to make "the years beautiful" and who will sing many helpful songs in the future. Do you live on a farm? If so, sing us a song of farm life in the spring time.

"Cricket," some one in these backwoods hopes you will chirp often of the beautiful scenes beyond the sea.

Yes, "Minnie May," I did reach your hand, and a right hearty clasp it was; one that "Omega" will not soon forget. He tosses you a bunch of hyacinths—are you good at catching? We of the backwoods may, some of us, have the faculties which would enable us to write good letters, but, alas, they are not sufficiently cultivated.

As I understand our motto, we should at times go out of our daily lives to help others—if it is but to speak a kindly word, for such have often changed the entire course of a life.

Welcome "Mizpah," I like Yankees, I do.

"Bitter Sweet" we are glad you have come back to us. By the way, don't you think you can change your name—I mean your nom-de-plume. I have read Churchill's Crisis, and think it one of the most powerful books I know of. Stephen Brice is a model of strength and self-possession.

"Minnehaha," there was true poetry in your little song. As I read it I could fancy I heard the rain "falling on the leaves," the "quail calling from the bushes" and the "beech-nuts rattling down on the leaf-strewn ground." I believe that you are with Capt. Nemo and myself in preferring Autumn.

"Old Bach" of Montana, why should not we all consider Miss Prudence as one of our best friends? Does she not comfort us when we try, and fail? Does she not scold us well when we miss in our spelling lessons and does she not have abundant patience with her Blade girls and boys, and do all she can to help us to attain to an honest, true and noble manhood and womanhood? Why, of course we count her with our best friends and we are all going to prove it by doing just what we know she would like to have us do.

Now with these lines I will leave you to-day:

There are lives that we may brighten—
There are burdens we may lighten—
There are joys that we may heighten—
There are wounds that we may bind.

There are fetters to be broken—
There are blessings to be spoken—
Let us give them as a token—
Of the love we bear mankind.

Banner Puzzlers

For April.

Solutions—W. D. E., New York—Metta.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Stafford, 1503, and died in 1582. His early manhood was spent in London, where he carried on the business of a linen-draper. At 50 years of age he retired from trade with a competence sufficient for his desires, and lived to the age of 90 years, enjoying the intimate friendship of many learned and accomplished men, and amusing himself with literature and rural pleasures. He produced the lives of five distinguished contemporaries, and these biographies stand alone in literature, being written with such tender grace and such simple piety that they will always be regarded as masterpieces. Few authors have secured a firmer hold upon the affections and sympathy of their readers than this distinguished gentleman.

2—HOUR-GLASS

X X X O X X X
X X O X X
X O X
O
X O X
X X O X X
X X O X X X X

1—To fancy.
2—Pure, clear.
3—A vessel for holding liquids.
4—A consonant.
5—Past.
6—To connect.
7—Saccharine fluid.
The centrals down, name my native state.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Three men bought a grind-stone 20 inch. in diameter. How much of the diameter must each man grind off so as to share the stone equally, making no allowance for the eye?

4—PRINTER'S PI.

"Ton no bet tourawed lowdr
Rof nldraw oly edpone;
Nyeo het ulurvx fo hothug,
Keam nithe now lefs hyt ridefn."

5—QUERY.

What philosopher was tried for Atheism because he believed in one great God?

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Habits, soft and pliant at first, are like some coral stones, which are easily cut when first quarried, but soon become hard as adamant."

Answers to Puzzles of May 15.

1—Andrew Carnegie.
2—$24.00 per month. (See Chat.)
3—Words forming double acrostic: Self, hall, elbe, where, Elbe, rear, sots, Primals, shown, rear, finals, flowers.
4—"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."
5—The city of Ramah was torn down, and Geba and Mizpah were built of the timbers thereof.
6—Abraham Lincoln said: "I desire to so conduct the affairs of this administration, that if, at the end, when I come to lay down the reins of power, I have lost every friend on earth, I shall have at least one friend left, and that friend shall be down inside of me."

Chat.

The complete set of Puzzles used to day were sent by "Metta."

The solution of the Problem answered to-day, as given by the author, is:

"$62.50 plus his board equals the teacher's salary for 9 months. $562.50, divided by 9, plus his board, equals his salary for 1 month. This equals $62.50 per month, multiplied by 7 equals his salary for 7 month (always including the board). Time is $62.50 equals $437.50, the amount he should have received (with board). As he only received $400.50, this evidently equals his salary for 7 months, less 2 months' board, which had to be paid when he did not teach. So, $437.50, minus $400.50, equals $36.00, teacher's board for 2 months, and one-half of $36.00 equals $18.00, his board for 1 month.

Criticism on the above solution will please be sent to the author, Miss M. C. Gildersleeve, Hunther, Nebraska.

In speaking of the "clock problem" recently published, H. H. Leonard says a mistake is made in multiplying the gain of 5-11 minutes by 24. He says this gain is entirely every 12 hours, and therefore that the 24 hours of the day should be divided by 65 in order to find the number by which to multiply the 5-11 gain. This makes the correct time 8 hrs. 27 min. and 2 7-13 secs. instead of 8 hrs. 43 min. and 38 5-13 seconds.

W. P. E.—Your answer was expressed as you thought.

SCATTERING CRUMBS.

I threw some crumbs from my window
At the falling of the night,
And I thought no more about them
Till, at break of morning light,
A ceaseless chirping and twitter
On the frosty air I heard,
'Twas the sparrows' morning blessing,
And my heart with joy was stirred,
For 'tis something to make happy
Even the wee heart of a bird.

It gave me a pleasant keynote
For the music of the day,
A song of thanks for each blessing
I should find along the way,
A thought for the joy of others,
And how oft with little care
I might give some crumbs of pleasure
To another heart, and have
In my own a double measure
For the sake of another's share.

Cherry Blossom Time.

How many want to sit down on my magic carpet and take a journey with me? It will hold all who wish to go, for it has always room for one more.

Now we're off! Isn't this fun! We're flying over the tops of houses, even away above the "sky-scrapers," and we're going west faster than a swallow flies.

We've left the great city of New York far behind us, and we look down on the hills and meadows and rivers and lakes. It makes one dizzy to look down, doesn't it? But don't be afraid, you won't fall. No one was ever known to fall from a magic carpet.

* * *

Two whole weeks have gone by. We've flown over the Rocky Mountains, peered down into the great Yosemite Valley, and now the Pacific Ocean lies beneath us. It seems a long time since we've seen anything but water and sky; but to-day we see, away above the clouds, the silver peak of Fujiyama, the sacred mountain of Japan. Do you know the Japanese say that on this mountain lives the goddess who causes the flowers to blossom? We'll be in Japan soon.

Ah! Here we are. Let us go to Tokio, for it is cherry blossom time. We are hovering over Tokio now! So we will descend.

Do you see that river that appears to flow through fleecy, pink clouds? Well, those "clouds" are cherry trees in blossom. We will stop on the river drive, so that we can walk beneath the glorious canopy of flowers.

Our magic carpet has conveniently shrunk so that I can put it in my pocket, and, when we need money for jinrikshaa rides or for food, all I have to do is to shake the tiny carpet and down will fall all the money we want—Japanese coin, very conveniently.

How many people are walking by the river bank, and how pretty and quaint their costumes! This is a holiday. What are they celebrating? Why the fact that the cherry trees are in bloom! The schools are closed that all the girls and boys may go to enjoy the sight, and even the Emperor will go to see the wonderful flowers. The newspapers announce where the cherry trees are in blossom, or where the petals are falling, just as our newspapers announce the progress of war, or a flood, or a yacht race.

How happy the people look, as, with uplifted faces, they drink in the wondrous beauty overhead! Only here and there can we catch a glimpse of the blue sky between the great pink and white blossoms. The river is covered with fallen petals. A Japanese poet once sang how he would not cross the river in his boat, because he did not like to cut its beautiful brocade. Surely it does look like a wonderous length of silken brocade.

How many jinrikshas go spinning by! They are like great baby-carriages, and how odd it seems to have men drawing them instead of horses!

Let us go to Ueno park—five miles away. Hi, there, jinriksha-men! We want enough jinrikshas to take us all to the park.

We make quite a procession, don't we? Isn't this fun, bowling along so fast?

Wouldn't it be fine if everybody at home turned out in the spring to see the apple blossoms?—if we had apple orchards in our parks and we could go and sit under the sweet-smelling, blossom laden branches?

And how crowded the streets are that lead to the great avenue that slopes gradually up until it reaches the plateau on which the park is situated! The avenue is lined with cherry trees so tall that they meet overhead—a snowy, fragrant roof. See the many little booths, with all sorts of things for sale in them! Here are the most remarkable kites you ever saw, and there are the daintiest, lovelies fans and parasols. Look at this man who is selling all sorts of things out of candy—rice, mice, flowers—and how wonderful his work is!

This is the park, made many hundred years ago. The exquisite temples here are built in memory of famous people.

Let us find a place to sit down on the clean straw mats in one of the teahouses, for we all want something to eat, I'm sure.

How fortunate we are to find, in spite of the great crowd, room enough for us all to be together in one teahouse! Let us have some of that unsweetened custard, full of queer-shaped beans and pieces of fish, and served in dainty China bowls; and some omelette, and boiled rice with delicious brown sauce poured over it. For dessert we'll have tea and sugar wafers. Each wafer has a dainty picture on it. They are almost too pretty to eat. There is a spider vase full of orange colored chopsticks; but we never manage to eat with them. O, here comes a pretty little Japanese tea-girl with knives and forks. She knew we couldn't do without them.

Are you all through? How good everything tasted!

Now let us go and walk through the park. See the crowd surging to and fro! Under a cherry tree over there sits an old man. He seems very happy. He has some paper and a fine writing brush. He looks up at the lovely blossoms overhead and then writes something on his paper. What is he going to do now? Why, he is fastening the paper on a branch of the tree to has been admiring. He has been writing a poem about its beauty. There are many of these papers hanging from these trees, each with a poem about the cherry blossoms. People read the poems, but are careful to leave the poems wher they found them, and they seem to enjoy the poetry very much.

What a happy good natured crowd, and how they do love the flowers! Do you suppose that is the reason they are so gentle?

The sun is going down. We've been in Tokio since early morning, and in all that time not a quarrel have we seen—not a frown; neither have we heard a harsh word, nor would we want we to stay here weeks. I think it must be that the people are so full of the love of the beautiful that there is no room in their minds for ugly temper and bad thoughts. Beauty is a revelation of God himself. And those who think about beautiful things—who take a little time every day to watch the fleecy clouds floating across the blue sky, or the silver glinting of the rain, or the loveliness of trees and grass and flowers—are getting closer to God; for we cannot look upon his fair handiwork and think about it without letting some of his spirit enter into our souls to shine out in the vision, the glance, the actions.

See! it is dusk. The pretty lanterns in the tea and summer houses are lighted, and they sway in the gentle breeze. The moon is shining down upon us, and her silver touches the flowering cherry blossoms and makes them look like crowds upon crowds of white butterflies. Shall we have some more of the delicious Japanese food and then spread our magic carpet and fly home, and over the breast of the great ocean, and, underneath the moonlight?—E. P. P., in Mind.

"COIN FOR JINRIKSHA RIDES."

DENT'S Toothache Gum

A SWELL AFFAIR

When applied to cavity or surface of aching tooth relieves the pain instantly. No experiment, but a standard and widely known remedy. Be sure to get DENT'S; imitations are useless. All druggists or by mail 15c.

C. S. DENT & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Heiskell's Ointment

Heals the Skin.

Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, scaly, itchy, crusty skin, or scaly scalp—if it does not cure to your satisfaction, return empty box or bottle, and we will refund your money. Book on the skin sent free. Price 50 cents. Made by the HEISKELL MEDICINE CO., Toledo, O.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 361 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

"I think your Heiskell's Ointment the best ever made for eczema, salt rheum, scrofula, etc."—D. Thompson, Binghamton, New York.

VOLCANIC ISLANDS.

Plenty of Supplies for Sufferers--Ruin of Both Islands.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, Sunday, May 25.—The United States cruiser Cincinnati arrived here from St. Lucia Saturday. The steamer Lukenbach arrived yesterday and left at once for Porto Rico. The steamer Fontabelle reached here at 9 o'clock this morning, with 150 tons of supplies from the chamber of commerce of New York and other citizens. Among her passengers is W. H. Corwine, who was specially named by President Roosevelt as secretary of the various bodies in the United States who contributed for the relief of the sufferers; Professor Angelo Heilprin and other scientists. Mr. Corwine and Mr. Scott were presented to Governor L'Heuree and the French delegates. The steamer Topase has been placed at the disposal of Mr. Corwine to visit St. Vincent. Her cargo is being discharged to-day.

Captain Scott visited the survivors of the steamer Roraima at the hospitals. Professor Robert T. Hill, the eminent geologist, with his party, has chartered a steamer and is carefully studying the volcano from the sea. George Kennan, with a land party, is examining the northern part of the island.

Mont Pelee was fairly quiet Saturday, although there was a big eruption of ashes, which covered the extreme north of the island. The new crater is active.

Mr. Corwine has investigated the method employed in the distribution of supplies, and has informed Governor L'Heurre that he considers it excellent. It is said that notification will be issued that sufficient supplies have been received.

Most of the refugees who have come into Fort de France have deserted the town for points further south, as terror possesses all, and Fort de France is believed to be doomed. All business is suspended, as the amount of supplies received has killed sales. The French delegates, Admiral Servern, and the citizens are unanimous in expressions of gratitude to the American people. Fort de France looks deserted. Nearly two thousand persons have gone to the Islands of Guadeloupe, Dominica and St. Lucia, and as many more are trying to get away. The simple object of all minds is to escape from the island.

The scientists are divided in opinion as to whether or not new and more violent outbursts are to be expected. A majority of them think volcanic energy will be displayed for a long time, but that no further loss of life will occur, as there are no large places left to be destroyed, and Fort de France, they say, is absolutely safe from any possible outburst of Mont Pelee.

Admiral Servernn called upon United States Consul Ayme to express to him his appreciation of what the United States had done for the victims of the district.

Thunder storms have been raging for several days.

Terror-Stricken Crew Deserted.

St. Kitts, B. W. I., May 26.—The sloop Dauntless which, under command of Captain Lake, carried supplies provided by the government of this island for the sufferers in Martinique, has returned here. The crew of the Dauntless became frightened on the voyage, refused to go on, and deserted the sloop at Dominica. This delayed the relief expedition, but the Dauntless obtained a new crew at Dominica and finally went on to her destination. On the passage southward, Captain Lake says, Mont Pelee was seen blazing grandly, at intervals of about a quarter of an hour. Its eruptions were accompanied by awful sounds, resembling deep thunder. Pebbles and volcanic debris rained constantly upon the deck of the Dauntless. When the Dauntless passed St. Pierre the city's ruins were burning fiercely, but the volcano was quiet. Heavy rain has been falling for two days.

St. Pierre Completely Covered.

London, May 26.—The Morning Post this morning publishes a dispatch from the Island of St. Lucia, dated May 24, which says that St. Pierre is now completely covered with lava and that it will be dangerous to approach the place until the covering hardens. Ash sowers and detonations continue, says the dispatch. Fort de France, according to the Post's correspondent, is safe, but the people are apprehensive, lest the lightning flashes shall fire the hundreds of tons of explosives stored in the forts. The inhabitants are fleeing. Two hundred of them arrived here yesterday and 1,700 are on the Island of Guadeloupe. Most of them are destitute.

Property Owners Dead or Have Fled

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, B. W. I., May 26.—Four hundred more refugees from the Island of Martinique have arrived here on board the French steamer Versailles and they are all in urgent need of relief. These refugees report that the majority of Martinique property owners are either dead, or have left the island. Robberies there continue, and, owing to the excessive relief distributed, the laborers of Fort de France are refusing to work.

Basse Pointe Utterly Ruined.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 26.—Mont Pelee belched forth a torrent of lava and mud on Saturday, which rushed down the northern slope of the mountain and swept away what was left of the town of Basse Pointe. New fissures have opened in the side of the mountain.

Seismic Disturbances in Spain.

Lisbon, May 26.—Curious phenomena have been observed at Pedroso, near Oporto, which are supposed to be connected with the volcanic eruptions in the West Indies. Fissures in the earth there emitted fire and smoke and simultaneously there came a tornado.

St. Vincent's Devastation.

Washington, May 26.—Adjutant General Corbin has received the following cablegram from Captain Hugh J. Gallagher, commissary department, dated St. Vincent, May 24:

"Area of devastation St. Vincent about twelve square miles in northern extremity; population of this area was 8,000 of which 1,600 lost their lives; the remainder escaped by flight to Kingstown and other places. No such overwhelming catastrophe as at St. Pierre, yet many people to be sustained by public, because many escaped. Outside of area devastated no great damage done, but people very appreciative. This condition will not abate until volcano, which is still active, subsides. Second eruption occurred 18th, but no additional damage wrought. Supplies of all kinds from Dixie most gratefully received and will, with those which were on hand, provide for three months. Lumber for rebuilding needed. Nothing is known of any disturbance outside of St. Vincent and Martinique. Now that emergency has been met, would advise sending supplies gradually and only after inquiry as to actual needs, as great quantity might prove more embarrassing than beneficial. Stores on Dixie well selected."

Secretary Moody also received the following cablegram from Captain Berry, of the Dixie, dated St. Lucia, May 26:

"Dixie discharging remainder stores at Kingstown, where most need; provisions now on hand for several months. Lumber for houses needed. Volcano active. No additional damage. Care of refugees and injured, approximately 8,000, well in hand by local authorities."

A telegram also was received announcing the departure of the Potomac from St. Lucia to-day, bound for San Juan, Porto Rico.

MONT PELEE IS AGAIN IN ERUPTION

And There Is Danger of a Panic In Fort de France.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 27.—Mont Pelee is again in violent eruption. It began again last night. Huge inky black clouds rolled over Fort de France in great masses, in which there were peculiar lightning flashes. The inhabitants flocked into the great square of the town. If the demonstration increases a panic is imminent.

A very heavy surf has been beating on the shore for hours and an enormous, greyish-yellow cloud, at a great height is dimly visible in the direction of Mont Pelee.

Fort de France is in no danger from the volcano, but there is considerable apprehension of a panic in the night time, should ashes and stones begin to fall. There are no noises from the volcano at present.

Fort de France, May 27.—Prof. Robert Hill, United States government geologist and head of the expedition sent by the National Geographical society, has just come in from a daring and prolonged investigation of the volcanic activity in Martinique. Prof. Hill chartered a steamer and carefully examined the coast as far north as Port de Macouba, at the extreme end of the island, making frequent landings. After landing at Le Precheur, five miles north of St. Pierre, he walked through an area of active vulcanism to the latter place and made a minute examination of the various phenomena displayed. Prof. Hill is the first and only man who has set foot in the area of the craters, fissures and fumaroles, and, because of his high position as a scientist, his story is valuable. In addition to his work of investigation, the professor rescued in his steamer many poor people of Le Precheur, who had ventured back after deserting their homes and found themselves in awful danger. He reports as follows:

"The zone of the catastrophe in Martinique forms an elongated oval, containing on land about eight square miles of destruction. This oval is partly over the sea. The land part is bounded by lines running from Le Precheur to the peak of Mont Pelee, thence curving around to Carbet. There were three well-marked zones: First, a center of annihilation, in which all life, vegetable and animal, was utterly destroyed, the greater northern part of St. Pierre was in this zone; second, a zone of singing, blistering flame, which also was fatal to all life, killing all men and animals, burning the leaves on the trees and scorching, but not utterly destroying the trees themselves; third, a large, outer, non-destructive zone of ashes, wherein some vegetation was injured.

"The force of annihilation was the new crater, midway between the sea and the peak of Mont Pelee, where now exists a new area of active vulcanism, with a hundred of fumaroles, miniature volcanoes.

"The new crater is now vomiting black, hot mud, which is falling into the sea. Both craters, old and new, are active. Mushroom-shaped steam explosions constantly ascend from the old crater, while heavy, ash-laden clouds rise horizontally from the new crater. The old ejects steam, smoke, mud, pumice and lapli, but no moulton lava.

"The salient topography of the region is unaltered. The destruction of St. Pierre was due to the new crater. The explosion had great superficial force, acting in radial directions, as is evidenced by the dismounting and carrying for yards the guns in the battery on the hill south of St. Pierre and the colonial statue of the Virgin in the same locality, and also by the condition of the ruined houses in St. Pierre.

"According to the testimony of some persons there was an accompanying flame. Others think the incandescent cinders and the force of their ejection were sufficient to cause the destruction. This must be investigated. I am now following the nature of this hill."

This is the first positive scientific statement based on observed facts. Prof. Hill has now started on horseback for the volcano. He will try to get to both craters. He will surely visit Morne Pouge and the slope of Mont Pelee. The undertaking is very hazardous, as explosions may occur at any moment, as one did May 20. Prof. Hill knows the risk he takes, but says the only way to discover exactly what has happened is to go to the crater itself as near as it is possible. He will be gone two days.

Fort de France is nearly deserted. A new source of fright is fear that a tidal wave will come. A wave eight feet high would destroy Fort de France.

In order to avoid a possible epidemic among the seven thousand refugees now at Fort de France it has been decided to distribute them among a number of depots.

Cloud of Ashes From Pelee.

Roseau, Island of Dominica, B. W. I., May 27.—During the whole of last night ashes from the volcano on the Island of Martinique fell here in greater quantity than ever experienced since the outbreak of Mont Pelee.

Lumber for St. Vincent.

Washington, D. C., May 27.—The navy department has added one more, and perhaps the last, to the good offices which it has been called on to perform in behalf of the West Indian volcanic sufferers, by undertaking to transport to the homeless people of St. Vincent a large quantity of building lumber which the Canadian government has donated.

WASHED OVERBOARD

Two Sailors From the Big Ship Kron Prinz Wilhelm.

New York, May 26.—The North German Lloyd Kron Prinz Wilhelm, which arrived from Bremen, lost two seamen overboard on the voyage and four had a narrow escape from a similar fate. Stormy weather was encountered during the latter part of the trip and last Friday six sailors, while on deck trying to close two heavy iron doors, were caught in an enormous sea which swept over the deck. Two of the men were carried overboard and drowned. The others managed to slip into a gangway and so escaped.

The alarm was given and two life buoys were cast adrift. The steamer steamed about the buoys for over an hour before giving up hope of recovering the men.

A HOT METEOR.

St. Louis, May 23.—A meteoric stone, weighing about five pounds fell at Thirteenth and Mullanphy streets, yesterday. It was imbedded in the earth for several feet. Where it struck the ground was damp from recent showers, and sent forth a strong flow of steam.

When the aerolite, meteor, or whatever it may be, was dug up it was so hot that it could not be handled and was rolled into a pool of water, where it remained for over two hours before it could be touched with impunity. It seems to be composed of iron and is strongly impregnated with sulphur.

Some scientists assert that it is a volcanic stone, hurled out of Mont Pelee, being thrown above the atmosphere surrounding the earth, and finally coming back within the confines of the laws of gravitation, fell in St. Louis.

CREED REVISION.

Changes Were Adopted by the Presbyterian Assembly.

New York, May 22.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian church today adopted the report of the committee on creed revision, making changes in the Confession of Faith. This action, which was practically unanimous, was taken with little or no debate. The changes proposed will now go to the various presbyteries for ratification.

When the report was presented last Friday, a motion for its adoption was made at once, but the vote was deferred until to-day.

As was to be expected, the prospect of an interesting debate on creed revision attracted a crowd which filled the galleries solidly, and when the doors of the ground floor were opened, all the seats not reserved for commissioners, were occupied at once.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the moderator, before the hour set for consideration, spoke for a moment.

"I do not believe that my task as moderator is to be a hard one," he said, "but it is a delicate one. In this chair where you have put me, I want to say that I am not a member of any organization or any committee. I am a plain Presbyterian, and your moderator and your servant. I want to plead that this discussion be carried on in the spirit of good fellowship. Have nothing either rushed through nor delayed. The matter before us is a simple proposition. The assembly of 1901 appointed a committee to do a particular thing. What you have to pass on is not whether that certain thing should be done but whether the committee has done it to your satisfaction."

On motion, the privilege of the floor was extended to the committee who were not commissioners.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, speeches on the report were limited to ten minutes, except that of the committee chairman.

The Rev. Dr. James D. Moffat then moved the adoption of the eleven overtures to be sent to the presbyteries.

The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton, chairman of the revision committee, spoke for the report. He would not, he said, argue the merits of the whole report, but would speak of the especial considerations which influenced the committee. They were guided, in the first place, by the work of the committee of 1892. The presumption, of course, was always in favor of the explicit orders of last year's assembly. There were two elements on the committee, he explained, those who preferred to make all amendments by verbal modifications, and those who wished to make the changes by separate declaratory statements. Obviously, there had to be some yielding, and it was not all on one side. "The misapprehensions as to the confession," continued Dr. Minton, "have come from two causes; first, the unguarded statements in the confession itself, and, second, unwarranted inferences from the confession. In the first cases, verbal changes would be the remedy. In the second, declaratory statements were necessary."

Dr. Minton then took up the various points on which the committee had been asked to pass. "Regarding the pope of Rome," he said, "the confession distinctly says the pope is the anti-Christ and the son of perdition. Now, if that was true, and if we want to say it—let it stand. If not true, or if true, and we do not wish to say it, take it. I may believe that the pope is anti-Christ on general principles. I am quite willing to declare in the face of the vatican, or the whole world, for that matter, that the pope, using the crown rights of Jesus Christ, is anti-Christ and the son of perdition. The committee followed the only proper course to pursue, by broadening the statement."

Dr. Minton resented the accusation brought that the Presbyterian church believed in infant damnation. "The critics and enemies of the Presbyterian church have rolled it under their tongues as a sweet morsel, that we believe in infant damnation. We resent the accusation that this chapter contemplates any such interpretation."

Dr. Minton was loudly applauded when he closed.

The Rev. Dr. Moffat urged the assembly, in a brief address, to decide the question quickly by a vote to adopt.

The Rev. Dr. E. Russel Booth, of this city, who has been known as a strong anti-revisionist, asked the assembly to adopt unanimously, and at once, the report.

As he closed his short remarks, there came loud cries of "Question! Question!" from all over the assembly.

FATAL TORNADO.

Union, S. C., May 26.—Six people were killed and several injured by a tornado which swept over this section of the state yesterday afternoon.

The dead are: Miss Sallie Hart, of Union; Miss Annie Lawson, of Union; Mrs. Maxey Sims, of Union; Vera Sims; Miss Lawson, killed at Jonesboro; and one unknown person at Pacolet.

The main storm came from the north. There was also one from the southwest, and both met in this vicinity. The storm from the north was preceded by a heavy rain and with what appeared to be a dark mass of clouds, which traveled with great speed. One wing of the storm passed along Main street and blew in several store fronts, doing much damage to stocks.

Knitting Mill hill, south of the town, caught the full force of the tornado, which blew down a school house and two residences. The occupants ran from one of the houses before it went to pieces and took refuge in another nearby, but this house was also crushed to splinters. In this house Misses Sallie Hart and Annie Lawson were killed, Mrs. Maxey Sims died in an hour, and her little daughter Vera died later. Maxey Sims escaped with broken fingers. Lee Sims received several cuts on the head from falling timbers and was internally injured.

Mr. Mabrey sustained a fractured shoulder and his leg was badly burned by a stove falling on him. He was also internally injured and may die. Mrs. Lee Sims received a bad, but not fatal cut on the head. Mrs. Mabrey and her two other children escaped with slight bruises.

It took some time to get the victims from the debris. Everything that the families had was destroyed.

Jonesville reports that the storm was fearful at that place and that a member of the family of Miss Lawson, who was killed here, was one of the victims.

The property damaged here will aggregate $50,000, divided among a number of merchants and cotton mill owners.

Pacolet also reports one killed and several injured.

TAMMANY TRIUMVIRATE.

New York, May 22.—After a secret session of nearly two hours last night the members of the executive committee of Tammany Hall voted in favor of naming a triumvirate to manage the affairs of the organization in place of the single-headed leader. The triumvirate selected was the same as expected: Charles F. Murphy, leader of the Eighteenth district, chairman; Daniel F. McMahon, leader of the Seventeenth district, and Louis F. Haffen, president of the Bronx and leader of the Thirty-fifth district. The chairman of this triumvirate becomes practically the leader of the organization in the place of Lewis Nixon, who has just resigned.

The meeting was a caucus attended by 27 of the 36 members of the executive committee. This committee meets to-day, when the matter will be finally decided.

BEEF PRICES.

Chicago Packers Obeying the Court's Order.

Chicago, Ill., May 22.—Conditions at the stock yards yesterday indicated that the packers had decided to obey the temporary order issued Tuesday by Judge Grosscup forbidding the firms composing the beef trust to continue any practice that would work restraint on interstate commerce.

Cattle prices jumped in lively fashion with the fast bidding of the various buyers for the packing firms. Texas cattle scored their red-letter day when prices went to $6.85, the highest in history. Other stock was taken up as fast as it could be bid in by the packers. It was the first day with bidding brisk for some time.

One of the paragraphs in the bill for an injunction against the packers charged that the packers refused to bid against each other in buying cattle. The packers denied this allegation and advised the stockraisers that if the injunction were granted it would act against the farmers' interests by lowering the price of stock.

Yesterday's market indicates, according to those who are familiar with its workings, that the farmer is benefited by the injunction. The packers' men went into the yards and bid against each other for all sorts of live stock.

The result is shown by the figures that follow:

The nearest approach Texas cattle ever made to this price was in 1882, when they sold for $6.80. At that time prime native cattle were selling as high as $8.70.

Activity in bidding at the yards is said to have surrounded many old-time commission men. Laxity that marked the sales of cattle several weeks ago entirely disappeared. The packers could not buy enough cattle. They bid in everything in sight and wanted the 3,000 more head that had been scheduled to arrive.

But no effect of the injunction was felt yesterday in the retail market for dressed meats. Prominent wholesale butchers say that no change in prices is noted and that none is expected unless beef goes still higher before the range cattle begin to come in. It is thought that the injunction will not affect the retail prices of meat. The butchers seem to be unanimous in saying that the injunction can not relieve the high prices prevailing.

Samuel T. White, 155 Fifth avenue, said: "There is no change in the price of beef or other dressed meats. It is true that live stock took a surprising jump, but this would have the effect of advancing the price of dressed beef. We have quit guessing what will happen. We do not believe the injunction will have any material effect."

Irwin Brothers, 334 Clark street, said: "There is no decrease in the price of meats. The injunction has not worked any wonders as yet, and we do not believe that it will. You may look for meat to advance in price, according to the indications of the swell in the live stock market. It is probable that meats will go up another cent before the range cattle come in July and August. Then there may be a drop in price. The whole thing depends, we believe, on supply and demand and the injunction will do no good."

TRANSFER HOUSE BURNED.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 23.—Fire which started about midnight destroyed the transfer house of the New York Central at the East Buffalo stock yards. The flames spread to the hundreds of cars surrounding the building and a great number of them contained valuable merchandise. The transfer house was a one-story frame building, one thousand feet in length. Owing to its location and the crowded condition of the tracks, in the vicinity, it was nearly an hour before the firemen succeeded in getting sufficient water to check the rapid progress of the flames.

William Tester, a switchman, was struck by falling timbers from a partially burned car and sustained injuries which resulted in his death before the arrival of an ambulance.

Every available engine was rushed to the scene of the fire by the railroad company and efforts were made to save some of the cars. A high wind swept the flames in a solid sheet, the full length of the transfer house across four tracks before a wheel could be moved. Some of the cars contained oil in small quantities. Frequent explosions sent showers of flaming oil in all directions. Some of the cars caught fire while they were being pulled out of the pathway of the flames. The car shops opposite the transfer house and directly in the pathway of the flames, caught fire a number of times, but was saved.

Nearly 600 cars were destroyed. The loss is roughly estimated at $600,000.

SUICIDE OF HERBERT L. BRICE

Lima, O., May 24.—Herbert L. Brice, one of the most prominent professional and business young men of the city, committed suicide at Flint, Mich., yesterday afternoon. He was a half brother of the late Senator Calvin S. Brice, and was kept busy with his duties as junior member of the legal firm of Wheeler & Brice, leading corporation attorneys, and as a director of the First National bank. He also looked after the settling up of the vast interests left by his distinguished brother. Last fall he collapsed from overwork and started, in company with his brother, John K. Brice, for Wyoming, Ohio, where his sister, Mrs. Edward Kitchie, resides, for a visit. On the way there and while the train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road was running full speed, he leaped from the train, but miraculously escaped serious injury. He did not improve and was taken to the Oak Grove sanitarium at Flint. The last letters received from there indicated that he was not improving and was suffering from melancholia. Mr. Brice was in his thirty-seventh year and unmarried. He graduated from Princeton in 1887, and, after being admitted to the bar, went into partnership with Hon. Seth S. Wheeler. He was president of the Lima board of trade and prominent in social affairs. His tragic death has cast gloom over the city. The remains will be brought home for interment.

HELD AS A PRISONER.

Chicago, Ill., May 26.—Frederick M. Sage, who claims to be a prominent business man and a former judge of Hartford, Conn., has sent word from the Chicago detention hospital that he is held a prisoner there and has not been allowed to communicate with his friends in the east. A responsible man who visited the hospital was appealed to by Sage, who asked him to notify his friends in Hartford where he was.

The prisoner said that he was called to Phoenix, Ariz., about eight months ago, and was on his way home, getting as far as Chicago, when he was arrested, sent to the detention hospital and afterward to the state asylum at Elgin. He says he remained there until last week when he escaped and came to the city. He at once telegraphed to his home city for money to return home, received it and was about to take the train for Hartford, when he was arrested and sent to the detention hospital. The hospital attendants refused to allow Sage to be communicated with.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
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TRADE WITH ASIA.

Annual Dinner of American Society for Its Promotion.

New York, May 22.—Members of the American Asiatic Association gave their fourth annual dinner last night at Delmonico's. The guest of honor was William W. Rockhill, late commissioner of the United States to China, who responded to the toast, "The Open Door to Commerce in China."

About two hundred were present, nearly all of whom are interested directly or indirectly in Asiatic commerce.

Senator John L. McLaurin, of South Carolina, and Senator J. F. Pritchard, of North Carolina, were among the guests. Senator Pritchard responded to the toast, "The President of the United States." He said in part:

"It affords me great pleasure to say to you that although the President of the United States hails from north of the Mason and Dixon line, it is his desire and honest purpose to do that which will promote the welfare of every state in the Union. He has taken up the work of the late President McKinley which had for its object the extension of the trade of the Southern people into the Orient. With respect to the retention of the Philippine Islands, I confidently believe that in the end the good judgment of the American people will be that we should retain the islands permanently. I want to say the only hope of the Southern people in respect to finding an adequate market for raw cotton and cotton fabrics is in the Orient, and inasmuch as the Philippine Islands lie in the pathway to the Orient, I cannot understand how any Southern man who has the good of his country at heart, can for one moment contemplate the idea of relinquishing our jurisdiction over those islands."

Mr. Rockhill began his address by a statement of the purpose of the American Asiatic Association, which, he said, was primarily the furtherance of trade. Vitally connected with this, he said, was the fostering of administrative reform in China. The experience of the last 18 months, Mr. Rockhil said, has shown that whatever may be the defects of the Chinese plan of government, it is the best suited to that peculiar people.

The elasticity of trade in China, the speaker said, is well known. It revived with remarkable promptness after the war of 1896 with Japan, and last year it showed the same remarkable ability to recover. The total revenue collected by the foreign customs in 1901 was second only to that of the record year of 1899, and about three million of tales above the average for the last ten years, and this notwithstanding the unsettled conditions in Northern China and the uncertainty as to the changes to be made in the tariff on foreign imports. Speaking of the tariff regulations in China, Mr. Rockhill said:

"The present state of affairs is briefly this: The system of internal taxation of trade in China is an unmitigated nuisance, a fearful burden, a terrible blight. No satisfactory tariff can be devised as long as it endures in any shape or form. On the other hand, the transit system had proved a perfect failure; it cannot be enforced. When it comes, however, to suggesting a remedy we have nothing to offer, no concession to make to secure a change. Rapid reform in China is extremely difficult and doubtful, but not by any means impossible. The government had unquestionably the power to carry it out. I think it will have the will.

"As matters now stand, it is evidently to our interest to let the British negotiations continue at Shanghai. Let us see what the outcome will be. If the results obtained are satisfactory we can accept the British treaty under 'the most favored nation clause.' If they fall short of our expectations, we can push our own negotiations and try to do better."

In closing his address Senator McLaurin said:

"The reason some of the southern senators voted as they did on the Chinese question was because they felt somewhat indebted to the senators from the western coast who had assisted the senators from the South in some matters we had pending, regarding the race question. They therefore felt it their duty to vote with the coast senators for that reason. I've a good deal of sympathy for any people that are confronted by a danger from a race question, and rather than subject the western people to any such danger, would have voted with them. I would rather plow in a ditch with a one-eyed mule down South than to have been the cause of placing such a danger before the western senators. But I could not see that such a danger existed, so I voted as I did with the Asiatic society."

The other speakers were M. Zumoto and the Rev. W. R. Witherspoon.

Letters of regret were read from President Roosevelt, Wu Ting Fang, Korogo Takahira, Japanese minister, and a number of senators and representatives.

E. L. GODKIN DEAD.

New York, May 21.—Edwin Lawrence Godkin, former editor of the New York Evening Post, died in Brixham, South Devonshire, Eng., last night. The immediate cause of his death was a hemorrhage of the brain, which occurred on Saturday, the 17th. Mr. Godkin suffered a similar stroke two years ago but recovered sufficiently to go to England in 1901. He spent last winter at Torquay, and moved to Brixham on the second of May. He was in his 71st year.

Mr. Godkin was twice married. His first wife was Miss Foote, of New Haven, Conn., by whom he had one son and one daughter, the latter dying in infancy. His second wife, who was Miss Katherine Sands, of New York, survives him. His son, Lawrence Godkin, is a well known member of the New York bar.

Mr. Godkin was born in Moyne, Ireland, Oct. 2, 1831. He was graduated at Queen's College, Belfast, and later became correspondent for the London News in Turkey and Russia during the Crimean war. He came to the United States in 1856 and after making a tour of the south settled in New York, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He practiced for a time and then returned to journalism, acting as correspondent for the London News and editorial writer on the New York Times. In 1865 he, with other, established The Nation, which in 1881 was made the weekly edition of the New York Evening Post.

MURDERER LYNCHED.

Paris, Me., May 26.—Abraham Witherup, who was accused of murdering William Grow April 17 last, was taken from the Paris jail by a mob and hanged at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The prisoner showed great coolness. He asserted that he killed Grow in self-defense and threw his body in the river because of fear of arrest; that he did not steal Grow's watch and money, as had been charged.

Witherup was the most composed man in the crowd. He talked as rationally and quietly as in ordinary conversation. He answered all questions put to him by Stephen Grow, the murdered boy's father. When he was ordered to get upon the railing of the bridge to which he had been taken and jump off, he replied that he could not, as his hands and feet were tied, but offered to do so if the mob would untie his feet. He was lifted up to the top railing and Stephen Grow pushed him off. His neck was broken by the fall.

About two hundred persons witnessed the hanging. The county attorney says that he has the names of the leaders of the crowd and will prosecute them relentlessly.

Live stock reports at western markets in first quarter of 1902 show practically no shrinkage as compared with last two years.

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Acts Pleasantly;
Acts Beneficially;
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COAL STRIKE.

Miners Leaving to Locate In Other Mine Fields.

Pottsville, Pa., May 26.—Since the inauguration of the strike in the anthracite coal region there has been a continuous exodus of mine workers from the Schuylkill district. Many of the miners have taken their families with them, their intention being to locate permanently in other fields. Most of the departing mine workers are foreigners, but many English speaking strikers are among the number. Since the suspension two dozen English speaking families have left Fraeville. Buck Mountain has been practically deserted, and New Philadelphia is being rapidly depopulated. It is estimated that over 2,000 mine workers have left Shenandoah and vicinity.

The engineers, pump men and firemen in this section will meet here Wednesday to take action upon the order affecting them issued by National President Mitchell. The sentiment is strongly in favor of enforcing the demand for eight hours at present wages. Two independent operators have granted it.

One Company Defying Strikers.

Hazelton, Pa., May 26.—The Dusky Diamond mines at Beaver Brook are still in operation, despite notification from the mine workers that all mining operations should be suspended during the strike. The bosses at the Beaver Brook colliery of Dodson and company to-day notified Superintendent Bullock that they would not take the places of striking engineers, firemen or pump men if asked to do so. Clerks at several of the collieries here doubts have been discouraged because of their refusal to man fires and pumps next week in case of a strike on the part of the firemen and pump men.

Mine Timekeeper Shot.

Hazelton, Pa., May 26.—Duncan Morehead, of Yorktown, employed as timekeeper at the Carson washery, was shot in the right arm from an ambush by unknown parties to-day. The wound is not dangerous. Morehead has been at work every day since the strike. It is not known who did the shooting.

Pump Men Quit at One Mine.

Hazelton, Pa., May 26.—Information reached the headquarters of the mine workers to-day that a majority of the engineers, firemen and pump men at the Cranberry colliery of A. Pardee & Company, had quit work because of the refusal of the company to reinstate a discharged pumpman. In all about sixty men are affected. Committee of the mine workers to-day presented the demands of the district executive boards on behalf of the engineers, firemen and pump runners for an eight hour day to the colliery superintendents hereabout. Arrangements are under way by the mine workers of this district to provide relief for the strikers, if necessary. A meeting of committee from the various locals may be held the latter part of the week to take up this matter.

Engineers Will Refuse to Strike.

Wilkesbarre, May 26.—The action of the engineers and pump runners in the Shamokin region in refusing to obey the call of the United Mine Workers to strike on June 2, in case the operators do not grant an eight hour day at the present wages, has had a depressing effect in strike circles in this region, although the leaders of the miners say there is no reason for disagreement. Secretary Mulloy, of the Stationary Firemen's Association of Pennsylvania, said to-day:

"Undoubtedly some engineers and pump men will refuse to quit work but when the time comes it will be found that the bulk of the men now at work will obey the call of the United Mine Workers."

The local coal operators are of the opinion that what has happened at Shamokin will happen in the Schuylkill, Lackawanna and Wyoming regions. The superintendents of one large company said:

"We have assurances from nearly all of our engineers that they will not desert their posts on the second of June, but will remain with us. I cannot say how it will be with the firemen. Undoubtedly many of them will obey the strike order of another labor organization."

LOS ANGELES GETS IT.

New York, May 26.—The commissioners to the Presbyterian general assembly decided to-day to hold the next general assembly at Los Angeles, Cal. There was a lively contest for the honor between Cleveland, Ohio, and Los Angeles, and a commissioner, who refused to give his name, made the accusation on the floor of the assembly, that a railroad corporation was conducting a lobby in favor of the California city. He was silenced by the moderator.

CABINET CONSIDERS PEACE TERMS

Conclusions Reached to Be Communicated to Boers at Once.

London, May 27.—The British cabinet was in session for two hours to-day, discussing the communications received from Pretoria since the meeting of the ministry on Friday last. It is understood that the interior committee of the cabinet will telegraph the result of the deliberations of the day this afternoon. The Boer delegates at the Transvaal capital will then probably return to Vereeniging and report to the burghers who are still assembled there.

A. J. Balfour, the government leader, made no statement in the house of commons to-day regarding the peace negotiations, but he announced a postponement of the discussion of the budget, fixed for this week, remarking that it would be very inconvenient to debate the budget, "while there were other things in the balance."

He subsequently explained that it would be impossible, in discussing the budget, to prevent references to the peace negotiations.

POLES PROTEST IN PRUSSIAN DIET

Leave House in a Body After Debate on Germanizing Bill.

Berlin, May 27.—The debate on the bill providing for strengthening the German element in the Polish provinces of Prussia, began in the lower house of the Prussian diet to-day. The imperial chancellor, Count von Buelow, said the government was compelled, for the sake of the security of the monarchy, to erect a bulwark against agitation in favor of granting Poland constitutional rights. The Poles would be safeguarded, but any effort to change the existing relations of the two nationalities would be rigorously suppressed. The government's object was to continue the policy inaugurated by Prince Bismarck in 1886. The present bill was only a commencement. Next winter further measures would be introduced to strengthen the German element in the eastern provinces, including an increase of salaries of the officials of the middle and lower ranks, and those of the teachers in the elementary schools.

The chancellor concluded with appealing to the house for the government in its protection of German customs and manners.

Herr Fritzf, centerist, protested against the expenditure of a quarter of a million marks, while questions of greater importance were shelved on the ground of the bad financial condition of the state. Herr Szuman, a Pole, utterly denounced the government for not keeping faith with the Poles and at the conclusion of his speech, the Polish members left the house in a body.

MOB IN PARIS.

New York, May 27.—The American exchange has been smashed by an angry mob, says a Paris dispatch to the American and Journal. The proprietor, Donald Downie, formerly of New York, had an altercation with one of his French employes. The latter was slightly intoxicated and refused to leave the premises, whereupon Mr. Downie caned him severely. An angry mob quickly gathered, as is usual in Paris, and seeing blood flowing from a Frenchman, the crowd began smashing windows and finally wrecked the place. During the excitement 1,000 people collected in the Rue Scribe.

BIG OIL WELL.

Findlay, O., May 27.—The largest flowing oil well ever struck in Ohio was shot on the W. H. Coons farm, east of Findlay yesterday. The oil spurted 50 feet above the top of the derrick, 72 feet high, for five hours. The production of the well is estimated at 1,000 barrels a day. It was drilled by the People's Oil and Gas company.

Three Generals Invited.

Washington, May 26.—It is stated on authority that Generals Corbin, Young and Wood have been formally invited by Emperor William to attend, as his personal guests, the German military manoeuvres next fall. The first overtures in that direction were made by Gen. Von Plessen, at the instance of Prince Henry during his recent American visit, but they have since been extended in regular form, and they will be accepted by the three generals.

MISS LOPEZ

Petitions for the Release of Her Three Brothers.

Washington, May 24.—The Senate committee on the Philippines has made public a petition presented by Miss Clemencia Lopez, a sister of Sixto Lopez, to the President for the release of three of the brothers of the Province of Batanzas, who have been taken into custody by General Bell and sent to the Island of Talim where, she says, they are undergoing great hardships. Miss Lopez is in Boston and her petition is dated March last. The text of the petition covers several printed pages but the facts and also the plea made by Miss Lopez are summarized in the following:

"Three of my brothers, Lorenzo, Cipriano and Manuel Lopez, are prisoners in the Island of Talim, all the property of my family has been seized and we are almost destitute. Against two of my brothers there is no definite charge, nor have any of them been allowed even a court martial. My other brother, Cipriano, is accused, without evidence, of having concealed fifty guns when he surrendered with his troops in March, 1901. Moreover, four of the superintendents of our estates have been arrested and have been inhumanly punished to make them give up these supposed guns. My family has always been friendly with the American officials, my oldest brother, Mariano, having rendered them valuable service in pacifying several provinces and our town of Balayan is the only permanently pacified town in the province of Batangas.

"The authorities in the Philippines have refused to hear us, and therefore, because of great injustice, I have come directly to you, Mr. President, to beg of you to give us justice."

The President's position in the matter is made known through the following note from Secretary Corelyon to Mrs. Mabel Bayard Warren of Boston, under date of April 23:

"The President has received your note of the 22nd inst. and requests me to say in reply that he has gone carefully over with the war department the matter of which you write, having been in correspondence with the authorities at Manila and in consultation with Governor Taft here, and that he does not think anything can properly be done. He will see Secretary Root on his return from Cuba, but there appears to be a consensus of opinion that no injustice was done."

THAT STATUE.

Some Germans Object to His Gift to United States.

Berlin, May 27.—The Pan Germans do not approve of Emperor William's gift of a statue of Frederick the Great to the United States, nor, for that matter, of any special efforts on the part of his majesty to win the good will of the people of the United States. Dr. Hasse, a member of the reichstag and a prominent professor of Leipsic, spoke in this connection before the annual meeting at Eisenach of the Pan-German association. He said:

"The present official German effort to promote German culture in the United States rests upon a misconception. German culture can never make the Yankees Germans; it will only result in increasing the nobility of the race, in adding to their education and their wealth, and, consequently, making them more dangerous, in the same manner that the Poles were affected by the introduction of German culture. The United States is and will remain the grave of German characteristics." Dr. Hasse's remarks were greeted with applause.

Another speech delivered before the Pan-American association, in which the granting of English scholarships to German students by the late Cecil Rhodes was denounced as a "shrewd plan to get Germans to act as anglomaniac apostles in Germany," was received with enthusiastic applause, and resolutions calling upon German students to

SENATOR HOAR.

The Old Anti-Expansionist Airs His Philippine Theories.

Washington, May 22.—Senator Hoar to-day made his long expected speech in the senate against the pending Philippine bill.

Mr. Hoar maintained that this country is not at war.

"You are fighting for sovereignty," he said, "you are fighting for the principle of eternal dominion over that people and that is the only question at issue in the conflict."

When it had been determined to resort to force in the Philippines, he said, the government took upon itself the natural consequence of that decision. The result of the conflict of arms of such a character inevitably was that there would be cruelty on one side and retaliation by cruelty on the other, and the responsibility rested upon those who had made the policy. Mr. Hoar said he was to discuss and denounce what seemed to him one of the most wicked and foolish chapters in history; yet he was compelled to admit, he said, that the men who were responsible for it were neither wicked nor foolish. Mr. Hoar maintained that his conscience would not permit him to follow these men and his conscience was the only authority he felt bound to obey in this matter. He said that the share which it was proposed to give the Filipinos in the proposed scheme of government was an admission that many of them were fit for self-government. The United States was fighting to secure a dependency, not a republic; a government of our making and not a government of the Filipinos' making. Discussing the testimony taken by the Philippine committee Mr. Hoar said it had contained some pregnant admissions. What vindicates that which has been done so far is the saving of the island from anarchy and the material benefit conferred upon the Philippine people.

What the fathers of the republic said and our century of glorious history were appealed to in vain.

"Their lessons fell upon the ears of men dazzled by military glory and delirious with the lust of conquest." He compared the situation in Cuba with that in the Philippines and demanded to know which was the better. Mr. Hoar recited a chapter of the history of this country, which he said, showed that the present policy of the government was in contradiction of the Monroe doctrine as it was a contradiction of the Declaration of Independence. He said that if the present way was followed the Declaration of Independence would be repealed and nothing would be left of the Monroe doctrine except the principle of brutal selfishness. This government had erected a republic in Cuba and a despotism in the Philippines. Six hundred millions of treasure and 10,000 American lives had been sacrificed in that endeavor. In the Philippines the American flag had been the emblem of sacrilege and of the burning of homes and of the horror of the water torture. He believed that our officers in general were humane.

"But in some cases they have carried on your warfare with a mixture of American ingenuity and Castilian cruelty. What have your ideals cost you?" inquired Mr. Hoar.

"For the Philippine Islands you have had to repeal the Declaration of Independence. For Cuba you have had to reaffirm and give it new lustre. For the Philippine Islands you have had to convert the Monroe doctrine into a doctrine of mere selfishness. For Cuba you have acted on it and vindicated it. In Cuba you have the eternal gratitude of a free people. In the Philippines you have the hatred and sullen submission of a subjected people. From Cuba you have brought home nothing but glory. From the Philippines you have brought home nothing of glory."

Referring to the cruelties committed in the Philippines, Mr. Hoar said he believed the American soldiers were as brave and humane as ever lived. They had done simply what always would be done in like conditions. The chief guilt was upon the heads of those who created the conditions. After reviewing briefly the capture of Aguinaldo by Gen. Funston, the methods of whom he sharply criticised, Mr. Hoar expressed the belief that the senate did not know what it was doing when it consented to Gen. Funston's promotion, and intimated that the result might have been different if the senate had been fully cognizant of all the facts. Adverting again to the horrors which have occurred in the Philippines, Mr. Hoar said:

"I hope and believe they were unknown to the war department. I know they were unknown to President Roosevelt, and I know they were unknown to President McKinley.

He did not believe, however, that the statement that the war had been conducted with unexampled humanity on our part would be accepted by the people. He denounced the order alleged to have been given by Gen. Smith, and laid particular stress upon the horrors of the reconcentration camps, which he likened to the dreadful scenes in Andersonville prison during the civil war. He demanded that these things cease, and that the administration declare on what eternal principle it would act in the Philippines. He believed that it would be impossible absolutely to pacify the Philippines. In concluding, he believed that better counsel yet would prevail than now seemed to exist. The irrevocable has not yet been taken. Let us at least have to say: We, too, have kept the faith of the fathers. We took Cuba by the hand. We delivered her from her age-long bondage. We welcomed her to the family of nations; we set mankind an example never before, before of moderation in victory. We left fighting and hating Europe to the deliverance of their beleaguered ambassadors in China. We marched through a hostile country, cruel and barbarous, without anger or revenge. We returned benefit for injury, and pity for cruelty. We made the name of America beloved in the east as in the west. We kept faith with the Philippine people. We kept faith with our own history. We kept our national honor unsullied. The flag which we received without a rent we handed down without a stain.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, May 26.—The President to-day nominated Robert S. McCormick, of Illinois, to be ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

The President also sent the following nominations to the senate:

Chandler Hale, Maine, secretary of the embassy at Vienna; George B. Rives, New Jersey, second secretary of embassy at Vienna; Charles Richardson, Massachusetts, third secretary of embassy at Berlin; Wm. M. Morsey, marshal for the eastern district of Missouri; George A. McKensie, receiver of public moneys, Stockton, Cal.; assistant surgeons marine hospital corps, to be passed assistant surgeons, Samuel M. Grubbs, New York; John McMullen, Maryland.

Army—Artillery—Second Lieutenants, Sergeant Emmet R. Harris, Troop L, 5th cavalry; Charles F. Donnohue, Indiana; Wm. B. Brister, New Jersey; Roger O. Mason, Delaware; Harry F. Reed, New York; Walter C. Baker, Pennsylvania; Charles Clarke, Illinois; Avery Copper, Oregon; Robert Davis, New York; Frank Geere, Wyoming; Richard J. Gokeny, Minnesota; Nelson Margetts, Utah; John W. Spring, Texas; Fred E. Gligno, Nevada; Guy Hanna, Iowa; Geo. P. Hawes, jr., Virginia; Andrew W. Jackson, Illinois; Merle Wertenbaker, Virginia; Richard P. Winslow, Mississippi.

Cavalry—Second Lieutenants—Hamilton Bowe, Alabama; Thomas Cuthrow, Indiana; Augustus F. Dannemiller, Ohio; Robert O. Ragdale, Tennessee; Algernon E. Sartoris, District of Columbia; Charles A. Hunt, New Hampshire; Leo B. Dannemiller, Ohio; Harry G. Lekie, Virginia; Clair R. Bonnet, Washington; Charles Wells, Pennsylvania.

Second Lieutenants of Artillery—Natt P. Jamieson, Virginia.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Shattuc's Argument for Its Restriction.

Washington, May 22.—Mr. Shattuc, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on immigration, opened the debate in the house on the immigration bill, yesterday afternoon, with a speech elaborately presenting the various immigrant problems and explaining the corrective purposes of this bill. In part he said:

"There has arisen a demand, growing more and more insistent, that restrictive measures should be enacted to regulate the influx and sift the quality of the incoming aliens. The testimony is overwhelming as to the volume of undesirable immigrants even now being admitted. The demand for effective restriction is universal and imperative."

Mr. Shattuc spoke of the great number of immigrants coming in by way of Canada, and said:

"The immigrant laws of this country are flagrantly violated. These Canadian steamship agencies in Europe do not hesitate to advertise openly and guarantee to their passengers, the good, bad and indifferent ones, that they shall be safely delivered into the United States and no questions asked if they will only take passage via Canada. I have their bills so advertising.

"It is a fact that most of the steamship companies delivering passengers at New York, Philadelphia, etc., are doing all they can do to keep immigrants likely to be denied entrance into the United States, from securing passage on their boats, while these Canadian lines solicit the undesirable and vicious to be taken, with a view of entrance to this country. This is not all. It can be proven that one of the Canadian railways is in the Chinese passenger traffic regularly, and is assisting the smugglers by stopping its passenger trains several miles outside of a certain city and discharging the Chinese in the country, where wagons, built especially for the purpose, take whole gangs over the border under cover of the night, and in this way thousands of Chinese enter the United States annually.

"This open discrimination in favor of Canadian steamship companies and Canadian railroads as against our own railroads and steamers landing at their shores should not be longer permitted."

In explaining the exclusion section, Mr. Shattuc said it embraced, besides paupers, insane persons, idiots, etc., the following: "Polygamists, anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of all government or of all forms of law or the assassination of public officials; prostitutes, and persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or women for the purpose of prostitution; persons whose migration to the United States has been induced by offers, solicitations, promises or agreements, parole or special, express or implied, of labor or work or service of any kind in the United States, and also any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come."

When Mr. Shattuc concluded, he was questioned by a number of members. To Mr. Watson's inquiry as to why an educational test was not provided, Mr. Shattuc urged that this had better come in as an independent measure. Notice was given that such an amendment would be offered.

GEN. MILES AGAIN.

Washington, May 24.—General Nelson A. Miles did not get a chance to serve as secretary of war ad interim, yesterday. Both Secretary Root and Assistant Secretary Sanger were out of the city, the former attending the De Rochambeau reception at Annapolis. Ordinarily under such circumstances the lieutenant general would have become secretary of war during the absence of Mr. Root. That General Miles did not for this day have full control of the war department is due to an executive order which the President issued as follows:

"The executive orders of August 29, 1901, and September 20, 1900, authorizing and directing certain officers to perform the duties of the secretary of war during the illness or temporary absence from the seat of government of the secretary of war and the assistant secretary of war are deemed to be no longer operative, and are hereby rescinded."

The orders thus rescinded are those which provide respectively that the lieutenant general commanding the army, and in his absence the adjutant general of the army, shall perform the duties of secretary of war during the absence of the secretary and assistant secretary. Up to within a comparatively recent date General Miles frequently, and General Corbin occasionally, has acted for the secretary in the dispatch of current business. The order just issued will prevent either of the officers named from acting hereafter under any circumstances, except by specific direction of the President.

Before leaving the city for Annapolis Secretary Root issued the following order:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by the act approved March 4, 1874, I hereby authorize John C. Schofield, chief clerk of the war department, to sign requisitions upon the treasury and other papers requiring my signature during my temporary absence from Washington on the 23rd day of May, 1902, and until my return or until the return of the assistant secretary of war."

THE INDIAN BILL.

Washington, D. C., May 26.—President Roosevelt to-day informed a number of senators who called upon him that he would sign the Indian appropriation bill. Some of the objections he had to it have been met by special legislation. There is still another provision which he insists on being corrected and that is the one which gives the exclusive right to the Florence mining company to prospect for one year all the mineral lands on the Uintah reservation in Utah. It is understood that a bill will be at once introduced in both houses of congress repealing this provision, which, if it passes, will have the effect of allowing the general public to explore the land and establish claims.

CUBA'S THANKS.

Washington, May 22.—The secretary of war received the following message from the president of Cuba:

"Havana, May 21, 1902.—Elihu Root, Secretary of War, Washington:—I am deeply moved by your heartfelt message of congratulation on the inauguration of the republic of Cuba, to the birth of which the people and the government of the United States have contributed with their blood and treasure. Rest assured that the Cuban people can never forget the debt of gratitude they owe to the great republic with which we will always cultivate the closest relations of friendship and for the prosperity of which we pray to the Almighty.

(Signed.) "T. ESTRADA PALMA."

ICURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every pain Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs. Taken inwardly, there is not a remedia agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

LYNCHINGS.

Resolution for an Investigation by Congress.

Washington, May 26.—Soon after the Senate convened to-day, Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) offered a resolution providing that the judiciary committee of the Senate should make an investigation into the subject of lynchings in the United States, with a view of ascertaining whether there is any remedy for them.

Mr. Gallinger said he introduced the resolution in full view of the fact that he might be charged with precipitating a sectional controversy, but nothing was further from his thoughts. He said lynchings were not confined to the South. Horrible cases had occurred in the North, and white men as well as black had been victims. Throughout the country intense interest was manifested in the subject. He thought it imperative that the judiciary committee should take some action upon the subject. During the past ten years 2,958 lynchings had occurred in the United States. If the strong arm of the law could reach out to prevent such occurrences he deemed it desirable that it should be done at once.

He had read of the burning of a negro in Texas a few days ago. He said history did not furnish a more fiendish instance of mob wrath and Fox's Book of Martyrs was tame in comparison. The whole wretched business, he said, was a disgrace to American manhood and in the light of which the alleged atrocities in the Philippines paled into insignificance. The Spanish inquisition did not furnish a case that exceeded that one in inhumanity. He apprehended that it would be said that the Federal government was powerless and that the states had exclusive jurisdiction. If so the American people desired to know it. Public sentiment should be aroused to prevent such inhuman atrocities.

Mr. Culberson (Texas) presented and had read an account of a lynching in Kansas, saying that he wanted it shown that the crime of lynching was confined to no State or section. He said he hoped the New Hampshire senator would not single out his state when he wanted to bring such cases before the senate.

After remarks by Mr. Hoar upon the constitutional feature of the case, the resolution went over.

The Philippine bill then was taken up and Mr. Patterson (Col.) made a speech in opposition to it.

In beginning, Mr. Patterson read extracts from a report of a ministers' meeting held recently in Boston in the course of which in addresses the ministers stated that the American flag had been disgraced in the Philippines by the commission of tragedies and horrors in the islands, although no special attack was made upon the President and secretary of war.

Mr. Patterson referred to editorials from the Denver News which Mr. Forsker had read in the course of his speech. These editorials strongly urged the retention of the Philippin Islands and advocated the government's policy as to the islands. Mr. Patterson said he was responsible for the utterances of the Denver News then and now. He said he was a type of hundreds of thousands of American people who had held views similar to those expressed in the Denver News editorials and subsequently had changed those views. Just prior to the ratification of the Paris treaty he had changed his opinion and since that time had advocated strenuously the independence of the Filipino people. Mr. Patterson declared that after the capture of Manila "a censored press" deliberately guided by the powers in Washington, had misrepresented the situation in the Philippine islands.

GIFTS FROM FRANCE.

Washington, May 21.—The French ambassador, M. Cambon, has received from Paris three superb oil paintings which are to be one of the incidents in the present exchanges of international amity between the United States and France in connection with the Rochambeau exercises.

One of the paintings shows Louis XIV. in the audience chamber of the palace, receiving Chevalier De Cadillac and deliving to him the royal ordinance creating the city of Detroit. The painting is of massive proportions and is executed with the brilliancy characteristic of French art. Louis is surrounded by figures in court dress of that day, while in the center of the group Cadillac, in rich green velvet court dress, bends to receive the papers which founded Detroit. After remaining at the embassy for a time, the painting is to be sent to Detroit, where it is to occupy a post of honor in the city hall, a gift of the French government to one of the earliest French cities in America.

The other paintings are portraits of Rochambeau and Lafayette, showing these officers in the uniform worn at the time thy came to the aid of the struggling American colonists. These paintings also, after remaining at the embassy for a time, will take a prominent place in some of the notable official collections in this country.

LOUD AGAINST PENSIONS.

Washington, May 24.—During the consideration of pension bills in the House yesterday Mr. Loud (Cal). declared that pension legislation had gone far beyond the point of reason and had become a disgrace to the legislative body. He said it was physically impossible for the committee reporting these bills to consider them carefully, as 1,189 had been reported at this session and passed within a total of 28 hours.

Mr. Loud's remarks brought out several emphatic protests. Chairman Sulloway, of the committee, asserted that the bills had the most careful consideration. He paid a tribute to the old soldiers as the wards of the nation, who should be protected in their old age and never permitted to enter an alms institution.

Mr. Meiers (Ind.) and Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) also paid glowing tributes to the old soldiers. Mr. Meiers said it was an alternative between this legislation and "Over the Hills to the Poor House."

O'BRIEN'S STATEMENTS.

Washington, May 26.—Captain McDonald, formerly of the 28th volunteer infantry, one of the officers accused in Corporal O'Brien's testimony, was before the Philippine committee of the senate to-day. He denial all of the allegations made by O'Brieu and said O'Brien was on duty elsewhere at the time he claimed to have been present. McDonald said that American officers had not violated a Spanish woman nor other women to his knowledge.

He also denied the statement made by O'Brien that he (McDonald) and a number of other officers misbehaved themselves at a native dance. He showed that at the time alleged, Major Cook, one of the officers named, and himself, were on duty elsewhere. The shooting of bearers of flags of truce and the burning of a woman and child by his command was another by O'Brien that he denied.

Captain McDonald said O'Brien was a troublesome soldier from the first.

MME. QUESADA AIDING CUBA

Popular Wife of Minister From the Island at Washington.

Washington, May 27.—Diplomatic circles are much interested in Mme. De Quesada, who as wife of the Cuban minister to the United States, will occupy a position of social prominence. Mme. Quesada is accomplished and her tact

MME. GONZALO DE QUESADA.

and geniality won her many friends during her husband's long efforts in behalf of the Cuban cause with the authorities in Washington.

THAT STATUE.

A Texas Representative Goes Silly Over the Matter.

Washington, May 24.—Representative Stephens, of Texas, has introduced a resolution that is directly aimed at the tender of a monument of Frederick the Great to the United States. It sets forth that the United States should not accept from any foreign nation or erect in any public place any statue of a king, emperor, prince or potentiate which has ruled or is now ruling any nation by the supposed divine right of kings. The resolution further sets forth that the acceptance of such a statue by this government would be a repudiation of its basic principles as enunciated in the bill of rights and constitution, an insult to the memories of our revolutionary fathers—an admission that one man may govern a nation without the consent of the governed—and after his death have his statue erected in our republic and the blessing of the divine right of kings to rule thereby approved.

Berlin, May 24.—Die Nation, in its issue to-day, says:

"The statue of Frederick the Great, to be erected at Washington, will invite the American people to admire in a representative of a foreign people, in a wearer of a royal crown, in a hero with strongly marked traits of narrow selfishness and greatness, the man of prominent gifts of mind and unbending strength of character, and to recognize these as the permanent possessions of all enlightened humanity. In the same way the Germans would appreciate monuments of Washington and Lincoln at Berlin. These men, although specifically American heroes, embody pure human greatness. Emperor William's gifts of monuments are visible protests against national narrow-mindedness, monuments of cosmopolitan sentiments. The statue of Frederick the Great at Washington will fulfil such a cosmopolitan sentiment and therein lies the chief merit."

SIGNAL CORPS TELEGRAPH.

Washington, May 23.—General Greely stated to-day that the signal corps telegraph lines in Cuba, a few days ago, were transferred, intact, to the representatives of the government of Cuba. Reports to him show that when the American army occupied Havana in January, 1899, there was an extensive and inefficient telegraph system of about one thousand miles in extent. The signal corps of the army has reconstructed and extended this system, having installed two through wires from the extreme east to the extreme west of the island, and criss-cross, with thirteen lines from north to south. There was turned over to Cuba about 3,500 miles of telegraph lines. The system has brought into the Cuban treasury within the past year about $100,000 in the way of receipts and in addition has transmitted free official business for the entire island which, at the same rate, would have cost $250,000. The material has been paid for very largely out of the Cuban revenues and a Cuban force has been gradually installed, so that the transfer was effected without any friction or deterioration in the service.

UNHEALTHY CLIMATE.

Washington, May 23.—The United States minister to Brazil, having received many inquiries concerning the opportunities for Americans to earn money in the rubber producing region of the upper Amazon country, has reported to the state department, that while rubber is abundant, with the chances of ample return for its exploitation, the climate and topography of this remote country is such as to imperil life, even during the briefest sojourn, for those unaccustomed to uninterrupted equatorial heat. Large companies doubtless can derive great profit from their investments in this industry, but it will be to their advantage to employ the acclimated natives rather than laborers imported from northern countries. The minister adds an earnest warning against emigration from the United States to the upper Amazon country.

A FATAL JOKE.

Junction City, Kan., May 22.—Mrs. W. G. Snoke, wife of Corporal Snoke, of the Ninth artillery band, stationed at Fort Riley, Kan., died at her home here of burns received as the result of a joke perpetrated by her husband. Mrs. Snoke had hidden in an outbuilding and in a spirit of fun locked her husband out. Snoke poured some gasoline on the stone steps and lit it, intending to frighten her. The flames were drawn in under the door and enveloped Mrs. Snoke, who died several hours later in terrible agony. She was conscious to the last and exonerated her husband, insisting that his act was intended as a joke. Mrs. Snoke formerly lived at Harrisburg, Pa.

THE CRUISER CHICAGO.

Naples, May 26.—The court of inquiry being held on board the United States cruiser Chicago to investigate the arrests of certain officers of that cruiser at Venice, April 25, continues its sessions, but the strictest secrecy regarding the proceedings of the court is maintained. Orders have been received on the Chicago from Washington that the findings of the court shall not be divulged until they are passed upon by the United Sates government.

SEVERE DROUTH.

Australia Suffering Terribly for Lack of Rain.

London, May 27.—Cabling from Sydney, N. S. W., the correspondent of the Daily Mail gives an account of the terrible drouth from which, as a climax to seven dry years, Australia is now suffering.

The correspondent says that the losses in stock in Australia since 1899 amount to £15,000,000 ($75,000,000). Unemployed men are drifting into the cities by the thousands and there the state governments are providing them with relief. The only districts that have escaped the drought are the Northern river district of New South Wales and parts of the Riverina district.

The situation has been aggravated by the federal duties on fodder, which prevent its importation. Communication in the interior has been paralyzed, as the waterways are unnavigable. Owing to the expense of fodder, the firm which had the contract has abandoned the hauling of the mail in Queensland, the cost of this transportation having risen from £6,000 ($30,000) to £30,000 ($150,000) annually.

The sheep are dying by the millions, and even the rabbits are starving. Animals have stripped the bark from the trees for food. A common method of treating exhausted horses is to slit the animal's palate with a knife. The horse is revived by swallowing his own blood. Numbers of "sundowners" and "swagmen" have been found dead by the wayside. The governments are doing everything possible to alleviate these conditions, but meteorologists despair of an early change in the weather conditions.

BEEF TRUST INQUIRY

A Former Agent Tells of Working of the Blacklist.

Albany, N. Y., May 27.—The hearing into the operation of the alleged beef combine was continued to-day before former Justice Judson S. Landon, as referee. The first witness was William A. Coffey, of Troy. He testified that he was formerly employed by the western packing houses to represent them in Troy, and to furnish them weekly with a list of the retail meat dealers in his territory who failed to settle their bills for meat delivered each week. The object of this, he said, was to compel butchers who were slow in paying for goods delivered to pay cash for their meat until such time as they agreed to settle accounts weekly. He said that he had been notified last week that there was no longer any need for his services as the general working agreement between the packing houses was no longer in force.

A FARMERS' TRUST.

Kansas City, May 26.—Walter Vrooman, of the Western co-operative movement, has closed contracts for the purchase of six of the largest wheat elevators in the Kansas wheat belt and two of the largest entering mills. The price paid is said to have been $750,000, and Mr. Vrooman, who has left for New York to complete the financial end of the plan, says the present purchase is but the beginning of a movement to center firms of Kansas in a co-operative branch of the Vrooman Co-Operative company. The concern will be known as the Wheat and Flour Western Co-Operative Company. The farmers are to be taken into the scheme upon the payment of $100 each, for which they are to receive the market value of their wheat sold to the company, and, in addition, will receive one-half of the profits derived, the other half going to co-operative stores through which the wheat and flour will be handled.

"The plan," said Mr. Vrooman, "is to eliminate wheat speculators and the middlemen. The farmers are in earnest sympathy with the movement. It is the only way to head off the talked of flour trust that is forming in New York.

"It is intended to ship to Great Britain, to be sold among the co-operative members there, the surplus product not disposed of in Kansas and Missouri."

A SYRIAN LEPER.

Detroit, Mich., May 26.—Isolated in a room in a building in the eastern part of the city and closely watched by experts in the employ of the United States government, a man from Syria awaits an imperative order to return to his faraway native land.

The Syrian arrived in Detroit last Wednesday, and as he had not been thoroughly inspected by the medical authorities in the east he was detained here. The case was looked upon with suspicion from the first and it was at once decided to call in professional men and thoroughly examine the newcomer.

He is suffering from a disease which has been diagnosed as leprosy. Although common in some climates, the malady is very rare in this country and therefore it has created quite a stir in medical circles. It is one of the most loathsome of diseases and a well-known doctor stated to a Free Press representative last evening that it is both contagious and infectious. In the local temperature, however, it is not to be dreaded if the patient is detected in the early stages and immediately placed in a prison, as it were, and separated from the world.

Papers are now being prepared and the Syrian will be sent across the sea.

CASE COMPROMISED.

Kansas City, Mo., May 26.—The famous St. Clair county bond case, for which several county judges have served jail sentences, because of their refusal to order a payment of $200,000 of bonds, issued in 1868 to build a railway across that county, is to be compromised. Representatives of the bondholders, who now have a claim against the county for $1,500,000, including principal and interest for thirty-four years, and the present judges are to meet at Oregcia to-day to consider a proposal of the bondholders, which, it is stated, will prove acceptable to the county officials and taxpayers. Judge Thomas Nevitt, who has been in jail at Maryville for a year for contempt in refusing to order payment of the bonds, will be taken to the conference by a United States marshal. Judge Nevitt has wearied of jail life and apparently is willing to give in.

S. D. Paden, another of the judges, is serving a sentence in the Warrensburg jail. Deputies have been unable to capture Judge Walker, the last of the trio, who has lived in the brush since he was elected.

THE HAYTIAN TROUBLES.

Port-au-Prince, May 22.—The United States cruiser Topeka arrived here to-day from Port Royal, S. C., to protect American interests. The presence of the warship in these waters has had an excellent effect. The situation of affairs is improving.

The northern army, commanded by General Firmin has halted at Arcahaie, two days' march from here. General Firmin is said to have formally declared that he does not intend to enter Port-au-Prince at the head of his troops.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, May 21.—The army of the north, numbering about 4,000 men, commanded by General Firmin, the most powerful candidate for the presidency of Hayti, arrived to-day at Arcahaie, two days' march from here. The provisional government has summoned all citizens to defend the capital, and as a result the entire population of Port-au-Prince is now under arms.

CROP REPORT.

Wheat, Cotton and Tobacco All Promise Well.

Washington, May 27.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The week ending May 26 was one of highly favorable temperature condition in all districts east of the Rocky mountains with abundant rainfall over the great portion of the central valleys, lake region and Middle Atlantic states. Drouth conditions in the Ohio valley have been effectually relieved, except in southern Illinois, and while partially broken over the greater part of the middle and south Atlantic states, more rain was needed in the Tennessee, over northern portions of Mississippi and Alabama and in central and southern Florida. Excessively heavy rains retarded work and caused some damage by washing and overflows in the lake region and in the states of the Ohio and Lower Missouri valleys. On the Pacific coast the first part of the week was too cold in Washington and Oregon, but more favorable conditions prevailed during the latter part. In California, with the exception of drying winds, the week, though cooler than usual, was generally favorable. Heavy frosts occurred on the 19th and 20th in the middle and southern Rocky mountain districts, causing considerable damage.

Heavy rains have interrupted corn planting over extensive areas in the Missouri, Upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys and lake region, in portions of which districts much replanting will be necessary as a result of overflows and washed lands. The early planted has made good growth throughout the central valleys, but is suffering for cultivation in the lower Missouri valley. In the southern states the crop has made good progress, and much of the early planted has been laid by. An improvement in the condition of winter wheat is reported from Nebraska, Kansas, portions of Illinois, and in Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the crop continues in fine condition in Missouri, except in a few southeastern counties.

Reports from Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, the middle south Atlantic, and east gulf states show that the corn is heading low and indicate very light yields. Harvesting continues in Texas, and will soon begin in Arkansas, Oklahoma and southern Kansas.

On the Pacific coast the outlook continues favorable, except in southern California. The crop is, however, reported as unusually weedy in Oregon. In California winter wheat is ripening rapidly, and harvest will soon begin in the San Joaquin valley. Early spring wheat has made vigorous growth, and that later sown is coming up well. Seeding is practically finished.

In the Middle, South Atlantic and East Gulf states and portions of the Ohio valley the outlook for oats is not promising, but more favorable conditions are reported from the Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys and the lake region. Harvesting is in progress in the central and west Gulf states.

But few adverse reports respecting cotton are received. In portions of Texas, Oklahoma and Alabama the crop is getting grassy, and boll weevil are increasing and disappearing in southern Texas. Generally throughout the cotton belt, however, the fields are clean, and the crop has made good growth, and squares are forming throughout the southern portion.

Recent rains in the Ohio valley, Tennessee and the Middle Atlantic states have put the soil in favorable condition for transplanting tobacco, which work is well advanced in these districts. In the Carolinas stands are irregular and insects destructive. Plants are generally plentiful, except in central and eastern Kentucky, but are overgrown in portions of Virginia and Tennessee.

Orchards have sustained some damage by local storms in the Ohio valley, and on the whole, the general fruit outlook is less encouraging than earlier in the season. Peaches are dropping extensively in the Middle and South Atlantic states. A very general improvement in grass is reported from the central valleys, but the condition of this crop in New England and the Middle Atlantic states continues backward.

FILIPINO TREACHERY

Sergeant Walling's Arm Cut Off by a Moro.

Manila, May 27.—While Second Lieutenant Robert C. Humber, of the Tenth infantry, and Sergeant Walling, of the same regiment, were walking about six miles from Camp Vickers, in Mindanao, they perceived a single Moro carrying a flag of truce.

When the native had approached close to the Americans he suddenly drew his creese and slashed Sergeant Walling, cutting his arm completely off. Lieut. Humber attempted to shoot the Moro but his revolver missed fire and the native escaped in the tall grass.

General Davis, the commander of the American forces in Mindanao, has reiterated his orders that no American soldiers are to leave camp unless in a party of at least eight men who must be armed and prepared for any emergency.

ROSTAND'S PLAY.

Chicago, Ill., May 21.—Judge C. C. Kohlsaat in the United States district court to-day, passed a perpetual injunction against the production in the United States of Edmund Rostard's play, Cyrano de Bergerac, in the suit brought against Richard Mansfield and A. M. Palmer by Samuel Eberly Gross, of Chicago. The court, in its order, ruled that Mr. Gross was also entitled to an accounting of the profits from the play. But Mr. Gross waived this right and accepted $1 as satisfaction.

Mr. Gross is the author of a drama entitled "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," the leading character of which was distinguished by the big nose that made Cyrano de Bergerac famous. This drama, Mr. Gross maintained, was printed for private circulation some time before the appearance of the celebrated French play and, according to expert testimony, was the basis of Rostand's work. In court numerous parallels, both of action and language were shown.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, May 24.—Bradstreet's says:

With almost uniformly good wheat, corn, oats and cotton crop reports, improved retail demand caused by warmer weather, a full volume of re-order business for this season of the year, good collections and heavy railway earnings, the only cloud on the situation would seem to be the continued unrest of labor and the idleness of large numbers of industrial workers as result thereof. Telegrams to Bradstreet's point to the greatly increased area devoted to corn and oats, which are receiving adequate moisture at a time when greatly needed. It will probably be found that all of the five million acres of winter killed wheat, and that lost to spring wheat by heavy rains in North Dakota, will be turned into coarser grains, high prices for which have been induced by short yields and shortened supplies last year. The winter wheat crop in the southwest is practically made. The reports as to southern crops, and particularly cotton, are especially favorable.

Eastern dry goods markets are quiet, as usual at this season. Boots and shoes are slow to sell. Jobbers' stocks are said to be large, and higher prices are asked, discouraged business. Philadelphia reports stocks of hides accumulating and manufactured leather quiet. Structural mills are crowded with orders and the bar and tin plate mills have all they can do.

Sheet and tin plate mills alone are able to promise early deliveries.

Wheat is slightly lower on good crop reports, but straitened supplies of corn and oats make holders confident. Corn visible supplies are only half those of last year, and 60 per cent of the stock is in Chicago. Cotton was depressed early on confident short selling, but rallied later. Hog products generally are rather easier. Lard is lower and butter is also off. Copper displays aggressive strength. Raw sugar is slightly weaker. Business failures for the week number 132, as against 190 last week, 192 in this week last year, 167 in 1900, 158 in 1899, and 231 in 1898.

Many minor labor controversies have been settled, but the situation in the anthracite coal region has assumed a more serious aspect. Railway earnings continue satisfactory; roads reporting for two weeks of May show gains of 6.1 per cent over the same week last year, and 18.7 over 1900.

No change is reported in the iron and steel situation, former conditions merely becoming intensified by the threatened decrease in the supplies of fuel and the labor controversies in certain branches of the industry. The railways are seeking rail, rolling stock and other improvements, stock, while contractors refuse much structural material.

Slight concessions are now obtainable in some lines of footwear, although the market, as a rule, is fairly steady, but dull. Leather is firmly held, especially desirable weights, advancing, while domestic packer hides again made a definite gain.

Print cloths are quiet, at last week's decline.

Quiet conditions prevailed in the cereal markets, with only a moderate volume of option transactions and fractional changes in quotations. Exports of wheat, including flour, were only 3,883,568 bushels during the past week from all parts of the United States, against 5,225,130 bushels in the corresponding week last year. Small receipts of corn, amounting to only 1,263,186 bushels for the week, against 3,607,042 a year ago, held the spot price, at about 70 cents.

Dispatches from correspondents of R. G. Dun & Co. indicate satisfactory progress with the new corn crop and a material increase in acreage.

Failures for the week numbered 152 in the United States, against 180 last year, and 12 in Canada, as against 22 last year.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, May 27.—Close—Wheat—Market has been rather dull but strong. Strength derived mostly from corn. Cables gave prices a good start. Local receipts better but northwestern movement and primaries small. Weather excellent for growing crops. Stocks small and rapidly decreasing.

Corn—Market has been nervous and excited without much actual business being done. Continued talk of manipulation. Primary receipts over 2,000,000 and prices advanced accordingly, closing about ½c higher. Cables were good and gave the market a good start. Local receipts better but primaries small.

Oats—Market has been rather active and has held firm on the different sessions. May shorts have been run in and that option closed ½c higher. Still talk of a squeeze in May.

Clover seed—Market has been dull and neglected.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—Cash, 65½c; May, 64½c; July, 64½c; Sept., 51½.

Oats—Cash, 45½c; May, 45½c; July, 28½c; Sept., 26c; new July, 35½c; new Sept. 31½c.

Clover seed—Cash, $4.85; Oct., $5.10.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today May 26
Cash	83				
May	83	83½	83	83½	82
July	76	76¾	76	76¾	75¾
Sept.	75¾	76¼	75¾	76	75½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	74	74¾	74	74¾	74
July	73¾	74¼	73¾	74¼	73¾
Sept.	72¾	73	72¾	73	72¾
Corn—					
May	63½	64¾	63½	64	63½
July	63¾	64¾	63½	64½	63½
Sept.	60½	61¾	60½	61¾	60½
Oats—					
May	43	44¼	43	44¼	43
July	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Sept.	29	29¾	29	29¾	29¼

NEW YORK

Wheat—					
July	79¾	80¼	79¾	80¼	79¾
Sept.	78¾	79¼	78¾	79¼	78¾
Corn—					
July	65¾	65¾	65¾	66	65¾
Sept.	65	65¾	65¼	65¾	65¼

ST. LOUIS

Wheat—					
July	71¾	72¼	71¾	72¼	71¾
September	72	72	72	72	71¾

MINNEAPOLIS

Wheat—					
July				75¼	74¾
September				75	74¾

DULUTH

Wheat—					
July				75¼	74¾
September				75	74¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS

Pork—					
May	$16.95	$17.05	$16.85	$17.02½	$16.82
July	16.97	17.15	16.97	17.07	16.97
Sept.	17.12	17.21	17.12	17.22½	17.10-12
Lard—				